McKean Miner.

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THE McKEAN MINER.

E. H. BARD, Proprietor.

County Superintendent.

I will be found at my office in the Court House on the last Saturday of each month. Rooms at the Rockwell House M. O. CAMPBELL.

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.

McKean Lodge, No. 266, F. & A. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

M. A. SPRAGUE, W. M.
W. D. GAILEY, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.

Smethport Lodge, No. 152, meets every Tuesday evening in the Masonic Hall.

H. L. BURLINGAME, M. W.
WARREN GIFFORD, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.

Meets every Monday evening at Masonic Hall.

H. W. RUBIN, N. G.
W. H. WETHERALL, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST—E. P. HARRIS, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Class Meeting directly after morning services. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m. Sabbath School every Sabbath immediately after the morning service.

BAPTIST—Pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 8 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL—The Rev. J. Richer McCandless, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Vespers at 11:30 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

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Clerk—Richard S. Caldwell.
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Inspectors—James Beckwith, J. V. McIntyre, George H. L. Knapp.

Official Directory.

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Associate Judges—S. P. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges—Henry Hamilla, Smethport, P. M. Fuller, Bradford.
District Attorney—J. McNaughton, Smethport.
Sheriff—A. L. Wilcox, Bradford.
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County Clerk—John R. Shoemaker, Smethport.
Jury Commissioners—N. C. Gallup, D. P. Cook.
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County Superintendent—M. O. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.
Regular Terms of Court—Fourth Monday in February, May and September, and Third Monday in December.

Regular Meetings of Co. Commissioners.

The County Commissioners will hold regular sessions at the Commissioners office on the first Monday of each month for the transaction of any business that may be brought before them. ☞ A special meeting will be held on the first Tuesday afternoon of each week for the settlement of county costs in Commonwealth cases.

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SELECT POETRY.

RAIN AT MIDNIGHT.

Oh, midnight Rain,
Heard and the realness of wearing pain!
Thy embrace brings
Sweet thoughts of peace on silver-tinted wings.

In this dim town
I hear thy thousand streamlets trickle down:
Ere thou has fled,
Tell me, oh, Rain! the source where they bast fed.

I see arise
Bright pearly dew drops from blue violets' eyes,
I see the mist
Come from the wood rill's ripples, evening-kissed.

The green fields gleam
Before me, as in thy sweet rhyme I dream:
And birds and flowers
Are with me in my restless midnight hours.

More blest than these,
I feel the fragrance of the summer seas!
Along the coast
I see the never-resting billows toss.

Lying here still,
Thoughts of the ocean make my sad heart thrill—
That ocean rife
With strength and majesty and glorious life.

I seek you long sought
From dew drop or from distant waters brought,
O, bounteous Rain!
Thou scattered for a blessing on the grain.

Speed and be sped!
O, gracious Rain! through thee I grow content,
Thy calm vouchsafed
Goes deeper to the heart than words can tell

Watching through night,
Many with me await the morning light
In pain or care,
Or rapt, it may be, in the trance of prayer

To each, to all,
Hearing thy rythmic music fall,
Sweet thoughts may come
Of him, who by His ways doth lead us home

For not one drop
Falls from the cloud upon the bare hill top
Falls, through dark hours,
Upon the rimed chalice of the flowers,

Or on the sea,
Or on the murmurous thirsty foliage tree,
But falls to cherish
What else would pine, and drooping sadly perish.

And shall the tear,
Shed by the Father's well loved children here,
In doubt and pain
Fall for a less wise purpose than the Rain?

Chambers's Journal

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Tell-Tale Chimney.

It was the time of the vintage at Mad. Yes, but where is Mad? I did not know myself until lately, but this much I am certain of, that a delicious wine is made from the grapes which grows on the mountain-sides of Mad, and beside that, there is a mineral spring of sulphur water in this otherwise unimportant metropolis of Hegyallya, but these two facts are all that I know of the Mad to-day.

Well, then, it was at the time of the vintage—a very important time in Mad as even the neighboring market-town of Tokay could not produce such excellent wine. The vintage in Hegyallya is a national festivity, and the nobility flock into Mad, not only from the Jempliner and Zieper countries, but from the whole of upper Hungary and devote a week to offering thanks to kind Bacchus, and rendering homage to other gods of pleasure. The Hungarians are a dance loving people. Bands of bronzed-cheek gypsies have made us, and all the world, familiar with their soul stirring and ardent melodies, as well as with their 'Czardas,' a national dance, with its peculiar and passionate rythm. It is not only of late years that the people on both sides of the Theiss have been fond of dancing; on the contrary, they were much more so before the Western European civilization penetrated, by means of railroads and highways, into the sacred fiome of the Tokayane. In those days the vintage ball in Mad lasted at least five days, and was so renowned that grandees would come with their wives and daughters over fifty miles to participate in the festivities.

This story opens at the ball, on the third day of the festival, in the year 18—. The sun had set behind the blue-green tops of the vine-covered mountains, and night approached, but the ball-room was as bright as day, illuminated by numberless wax lights from chandeliers and candelabra, which were reflected from the mirrored walks, and flashed from jewels of immense worth in the orders worn on the breasts of brave men, in the curls, and on the snow white shoulders and arms of beautiful women. Intoxicating music sounded through the large room, and dazzling gold and silver embroideries, costly laces, fresh, fragrant flowers, glistening silks, clear, ringing laughter, little dancing feet, and brilliant eyes—all combined to form a scene worthy of the Arabian knights.

Only one person seemed unmoved by this splendor. He was a young cavalier, who for some time had been resting against a pillar, and who appeared tired of following with his eyes the whirling, distracting dance. At last he turned away, and passed through the open glass door on to the vine-covered terrace. He leaned against the wooden balustrade, and looked thoughtfully over to the hills of Saros Patak, on whose vine, five hundred years ago, the first grapes of Hegyallya had ripened, and which now stood out in bold relief against the evening sky. He did not remain alone however, for in a few moments a friend—the slender Bela—wiping his forehead after the heating dance, came toward him.

'Ha! So pensive, Andrassey?' he exclaimed, putting his hand on the friend's arm.

'I am resting. I have done all that duty requires of me. And, any way, the whole thing tires me.'

'Heavens, man! Traitor?' replied the other, with affected astonishment. 'The ball in Mad tires you? Look around you again. Where in the world could you find so beautiful young women, bright eyes and pretty feet as here?'

'Nowhere.'

'And, nevertheless, it tires you?'

'As I have already said.'

'I don't believe it,' laughed Count Bela. Carl Andrassy shrugged his shoulders, and turned away in a dejected manner.

'Now I'll tell you what's the matter with you,' said Bela.

'You make me curious.'

Bela put his mouth to his friend's ear and whispered laughingly. 'You are in love.'

Andrassy drew himself up with great dignity. His black eyes flashed angrily at Bela for a few moments, and then he answered, haughtily. 'How does that concern you?'

'You are right there,' replied Bela, again laughing. 'Your being in love is none of my business, certainly, and I ought to be accustomed to it by this time, as I have seen you so often in that condition during the eight years that I have known you. But, still, it would make me very happy to have the pleasure of dancing with Ilka at your wedding soon.'

Andrassy smiled.

'You had better do all your dancing here, then, for you will have to wait a long time for my wedding.'

Bela looked impatiently at him.

'We are such good friends,' he said. Then in a warmer tone, 'Why don't you confide in me?'

'What shall I confide to you?' asked Andrassy, angrily.

'The cause of your ill-temper.'

'I have the best temper in the world.'

'Don't try to deceive me. I know you too well. You are in trouble?'

'Trouble?' said Andrassy, with a loud and supercilious laugh. 'Your imagination must be very fine. What should trouble me?'

'Listen to me,' answered Bela, earnestly, 'and don't try to deceive me. You remember when we were in Vienna and Pesth you used to come to me, and throwing your sabre and cap carelessly upon the table, and yourself in a chair, you would exclaim, 'I am in love?'

Andrassy frowned.

'What is that to do with the present?' he asked hastily.

'At that time you were very much enamored of at least half a dozen tolerably pretty women, some were ladies, and some were not.

'Well?'

'And I laughed over it, because I knew you so well, and I also knew how harmless such infatuations were. While you swore by all the saints in the calendar that you were dead in love—

'But—'

'But to day,' continued Bela, unheeding the interruption, 'you say nothing—call upon no saints, but, nevertheless, this time you are in love. Your conduct makes me uneasy, because it shows that you are really serious.'

'Thank god, you are finished at last,' said Andrassy, seemingly amused. 'And when am I in love with, if I may ask? You will pardon my curiosity, I hope.'

'Ilka says—'

'Ah!. Your information comes from that quarter!'

'Yes. Ilka has noticed that you never take your eyes off Etelka Scapary.'

Carl Andrassy had expected this answer, and did not move a muscle as Bela mentioned Etelka's name, but smiled pleasantly, and said, 'And what else did the pretty countess say?'

'That you have not yet danced once with Etelka.'

'Ah! And that proves that I am very much in love, does it not?' said Carl, laughingly.

'Ilka thinks so, and I agree with her.'

'Would you consider it another proof if I were to leave this town in an hour, as I have decided to do?'

'Yes,' said Bela, positively.

'To the devil with your obstinacy!' muttered Andrassy, becoming excited, and a slight flush mounted to his brown cheeks.

He seemed irresolute for some moments and after casting a searching glance into the room and twirling his moustache, he finally said:

'Well, then—you are right.'

'You see,' said Bela, triumphantly, and he took Andrassy's arm. 'But come and tell me about it.'

'What good would that do?' answered Carl.

'Perhaps I can help you.'

Andrassy shrugged his shoulders in silence.

'I am distantly related to the Scapurys,' said Bella.

'So am I.'

'The mother likes me.'

'She doesn't like me. I am not economical enough to please her. But the mother's opinion is of little consequence to me.'

'She has the disposal of Etelka's hand, however.'

'Of her heart also,' angrily replied Andrassy.

'I don't know what to make of you,' said Bela, sternly.

'I hardly know what to make of myself. But never mind that, my dear friend,' said Andrassy, changing the subject abruptly. 'I am going to leave in an hour; but before I go you will certainly allow me one dance with Ilka?'

'Most willingly.'

They re-entered the over heated room together. Bela was slender and of prepossessing appearance, blonde, with gray eyes. Carl Andrassy was a little above the medium size, but with a magnificent figure, which with the tight fitting Hungarian costume set off to great advantage. His face did not belie his origin. His hair was black and curly, and under a broad forehead shone a pair of deep set, instrinous black eyes. A Roman nose, strong chin, and long beard completed his characteristic appearance, and, although not so striking as his friend Bela, he possessed greater claims to manly beauty.

When Andrassy joined the dancers with Ilka Aponyi, Bela hastened to the Countess Scapary, who sat alone, smiling as her eyes followed her daughter, who was waltzing.

'Well, how are you enjoying yourself, countess?' said he.

'Very well, dear cousin. You see Etelka is dancing, and I, as a well flower, am enjoying my child's conquest.'

At this moment Etelka returned.

'Where is Ilka?' she asked, giving her hand to her cousin.

'She is dancing with Carl Andrassy.'

'Ah! with Count Andrassy?' said the beautiful girl, her eyes glancing around the ball room in search of them. 'Are you not jealous?'

'No, indeed,' replied Bela, smiling, 'not of Carl Andrassy.'

His tone of voice and his smile did not please her. She thought they expressed contempt for Carl, and a little wrinkle formed between her two eyebrows as she looked inquiringly at Bela.

'He is my best friend, and—in love.'

Etelka Scapary blushed, and, turning away quickly, said:

'Then, certainly, you have nothing to fear.'

The music ceased, and supper was announced.

'I would like some fresh flowers in my hair,' said Etelka to her mother. 'The heat has withered my roses, and they are almost ready to fall to pieces.'

'Well, let's go, then.' 'We'll meet again cousin.'

The mother was a proud, queenly woman. Many persons said that she was avaricious, but this fact you would never have suspected from her magnificent costumes and trains of cloth-of-gold; but still it was an open secret that she had dismissed the young Esterhazy, and also Gyula Zychy, when they proposed for Etelka's hand, in consequence of their extravagant habits.

Etelka was slender and graceful. She resembled Greuze's picture of Spring in her simple white dress of light silver-embroidered silk, cut in the fashion of the day, with a very short waist. She wore pale plush roses in her hair and at her girdle. Her complexion was fair and delicate, her dark eyebrows were arched her long, black lashes shadowed large, liquid, earnest eyes, and a smile of happy youth played around her lips.

Ilka looked after her, and said, as Andrassy approached:

'She is truly charming.'

'Farewell, friend,' replied Andrassy, giving Bela his hand. 'I leave in an hour.'

'You are a fool if you don't try your luck before you go.'

'You know very well that I am not economical enough, and that is what the Scapary exacts of her son-in-law. Just think of what happened last year, when I with a special purpose, paid the countess a visit. We were strolling in the garden, and I, thoughtlessly, pulled a plum and threw it away. When the countess saw this she was highly incensed, made me a long speech on economy and prodigality, and said whoever pulls a plum to eat may be economical, but he who pulls one to throw away is a spendthrift, and to a spendthrift she would never give her daughter.'

'That's ridiculous.'

'I believe her, however; and since Esterhazy and even Gyula Zychy have received the mitten, I shall not risk a refusal.'

'You are not proud.'

'Etelka, however charming she may be, still has a great fault.'

'Her mother?' asked Bela, laughing.

'No.'

'What can it be, then?'

'She is the richest heiress in Hungary.'

'What a great misfortune!' exclaimed Bela, sarcastically.

'Rich girls are constantly told that men want to marry them for their money only, and finally they believe it.'

'Well, perhaps you are right.'

'Good-by. Your fiancee is waiting for you. We meet again next November in Pesth.

The friends shook hands, and while Bela returned to Ilka, Carl Andrassy, making his adieux here and there, left the ball room, and ordered his carriage. He then went to his room, which was on the first floor, to prepare for his journey. While his valet packed his effects, the count filled the little short-stemmed pipe which he was in the habit of smoking, and stretched himself, sighing on the lounge which stood in front of the immense fireplace. While puffing thick clouds of smoke, his mind was occurred with Etelka. Dared he risk following the advice of his friend? He would, if he were only sure of Etelka's affection. But as it was—no, he could not. His pride won the victory. Suddenly he started up out of his reverie.

'Did you say any thing?' he asked of the servant, who was busy at the other end of the large room.

'No, my lord.'

Andrassy looked perplexed, for he had distinctly heard some one speaking. There it was again. A fresh melodious girl's voice asked:

'Are the roses in the right place?'

'Yes, my child. Wait, and I will fasten them again.'

Andrassy understood every word. He recognized the two voices immediately, but where did they come from? That riddle was soon solved. The fireplace of his room connected with that of the room above in a manner to allow him to hear distinctly every word that was said. Eagerly listening, he bent his head down to the tell-tale chimney.

'Are you enjoying yourself this evening?'

'Tolerably,' answered Etelka.

'Which of the gentlemen do you like best?'

Here was a pause. The count's heart beat violently. He thought that Etelka's answer, which was of so much importance to him, was spoken too softly to be heard. He leaned further over into the fireplace.

'Still—Count Andrassy,' she said, at last. He felt like shouting with joy, but continued to listen without moving.

'I do, too,' said the mother; 'and if he should propose to you?'

Andrassy held his breath.

'O, mamma!' she answered, reproachfully. Then, after a little while, she added, sadly, 'I don't think of that any more. I don't think that will ever happen.'

'But if it did?'

'O, then I should be very happy,' said Etelka, so softly that Carl Andrassy could scarcely hear it.

He did not wait a moment longer. Springing up, he threw away the extinguished pipe. His cheeks were burning, and his eyes glistened, as he stood in front of the mirror to rearrange his toilet. Suddenly he stopped and struck his forehead. Was he not dreaming? Was it not a delusion?

'Did you hear anyone speaking just now?' he asked, turning round to his servant.

'No, my lord,' answered the valet, astonished at his master's strange question.

Andrassy returned to the fireplace and listened, but no one was speaking now, and he could distinguish no sound. Some one knocked softly. The landlord entered to inform him that his carriage was waiting.

'Who lives on the next floor?' Andrassy asked, excitedly.

'The widowed Countess Scapary,' the landlord replied.

'Unharness the horses; we do not leave to-night,' commanded the count, and he rushed by the astonished man, out of the door.

In a quarter of an hour the Countess Scapary appeared at the supper table with an overjoyed pair of pledged lovers.

Thus Count Carl Andrassy obtained his beautiful bride, and their second son, Julius Andrassy, is the celebrated Austrian-Hungarian statesman.

REASONS FOR VIVISECTION.

A REPORTER'S STROLL THROUGH A MEDICAL COLLEGE WITH A STUDENT.

A reporter of the Detroit *Free Press*, with a medical student, went to the college to look at the means of vivisection of dogs and other animals.

'What kind of dogs are best for vivisecting purposes?' he asked.

'Most any kind is good, but short-haired animals are the easiest and cleanest to work on.'

'Do you place them under the influence of anæsthetics?'

'Generally we do, but occasionally we do not find it necessary. We strap them in this rack and we've got 'em, and can do any work on them we want to.'

The rack referred to is a trough shaped box, with its sides perforated with holes about half an inch in size, and through these holes are bits of rope. The dog is placed on its back in the trough, and then by means of the ropes its legs, body and head are pinioned to the side of the trough. A rope loop around the mouth is fastened to the end of the trough, and the dog is ready to be operated upon.

'What do you do this thing for?'

'To demonstrate experiments already recorded, and to make new discoveries; to satisfy myself about certain theories, and to improve myself generally in my knowledge of physiology.'

'Is it necessary in the interests of humanity?'

'Well, you know yourself that while the science of anatomy is a very correct science, the science of physiology is constantly growing.'

'Yes—I know,' said the reporter.

'And the progress of the science of physiology is almost wholly due to experiments in vivisection.'

'Are these experiments infallible in their results?'

'Almost invariably, and it has been demonstrated beyond question by vivisection that the secret of the cause and cure of consumption is found in the germ theory.'

'Then a cure for consumption should be easily found.'

'So it will be, I confidently believe, and, moreover, I believe you and I—we are neither of us old men—will live to see the time when consumption will be prevented by the process of inoculation, as is small pox.'

'Well, now about these dogs. What have you been doing with them?'

'Come here, Whistler!' and a black dog, very lean and lazy, wagged its tail and walked towards the student, exhibiting a very red, meaty-looking gash in its neck. 'Now, this chap has had a section made in his trifacial or fifth nerve and he is nearly well.'

'What has been the effect of the work on that nerve?'

'He has lost all sensation in one side of his head. His vision is affected and he cannot suffer with the toothache.'

'Well, now, what good has it done you to know this?'

'It was just such an experiment as this that prompted a doctor in the Southern part of Michigan to treat a very critical case of neuralgia, by making an incision in the patient's neck and stretching a certain nerve.'

'Was that a new method of treating neuralgia?'

'It was, and a very successful one, which would probably never have been discovered had it not been for vivisection.'

'What other good things have been discovered by vivisection?'

'Oh, they are innumerable. Now, here's a dog—'Come Cæsper, come'—upon which we have made a section of the pneumogastric nerve.'

'What for?'

'To show the influence of the nervous system upon the lungs, heart and stomach.'

'Has it shown it?'

'Yes. Now you notice how rapidly this dog's heart beats? That indicates that the absence of the nerve takes away the restraint upon the beating heart and the heart runs away.'

Then a dog with a big gash in its back was brought forward, and there was visible a new growth of bone from the spine. 'This is a case of bone grafting, the object being to graft new bone in the place of old and diseased bone with a view to discover a cure for diseases of the backbone for which no remedy is known.'

'Is the experiment a success?'

'Well, you can see for yourself that there is a fine new growth of bone; that the dog is feeling well and that the wound is fast healing.'

'If 'grafting' proved successful, in this case would you feel warranted in making such an experiment on a human being?'

'Possibly not on the strength of one experiment, but I would after having made several successful demonstrations on inferior animals.'

'Would it not be a bold and dangerous thing to do?'

'Possibly, but just such bold research disclosed to us the theory of vaccination.'

'Well, that is a different thing.'

'Not at all, and it was just such study of the functions of a living human body that has given to the world all that is positively known of the nervous system, and all that is positively known about the obscurer functions of the human system.'

'Perhaps so, but it is rather hard on the dogs.'

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

He who has not religion for his pillow is without a resting place.

Mourning after an absent God is evidence of love as strong, as rejoicing in a present one.—*F. W. Robertson.*

Begin by regarding everything from a moral point of view, and you will end by believing in God.—*Dr. Arnold.*

The realization of God's presence is the one sovereign remedy against temptation. It is that which sustains us, and calms us.

The malicious man is no man's foe so much as his own; for while he is out of charity with others God is so with him.—*Bishop Hensheaw.*

Beautiful is the activity which works for good, and beautiful the stillness which awaits for good; blessed the self-sacrifice of the one, and blessed the self-forgetfulness of the other.

Virtue is what man owes to himself. Though there were no heaven, nor any God to rule the world, virtue would be none the less the binding law of life. It is man's privilege to know the right and follow it.—*Ramayana Hindu.*

A pure, sincere and stable spirit is not distracted (though it be employed) in many works; for that it works all to the honor of God, and inwardly being still and quiet, seeks not itself in anything it doth.—*Thomas a Kempis.*

Duty reaches down the ages in its effects, and into eternity; and when the man goes about it resolutely, it seems to me now as though his footsteps were echoing beyond the stars, though only heard faintly in the atmosphere of this world.—*Wm. Mountford.*

The Bible is more than a creed. It is animated by a vital, living presence. The great, strong, loving heart of Jesus, who is infinite in wisdom and tenderness is the center of revealed truth, and while he is for us "He is more than all they who can be against us."

The path of duty in this world is not all gloom or sadness or darkness. Like the roads of the south, it is hedged with ever-bloom, pure and white as snow. It is only when we turn to the right hand or the left that we are lacerated by piercing thorns and concealed dangers.—*James D. Kerr.*

The Sabbath is one of the bulwarks of the christian religion, and once let it be broken down, and its sanctity destroyed the countless evils of another nature would be sure to follow. A country that has no Sabbath is a country where atheism and the rankest infidelity find a congenial home.

And a true humility is fundamental to the christian life. "This," says Edwards, is a great and most essential thing to true religion." "If you should ask me," says Augustine, "concerning the precepts of the christian religion, I would answer, firstly, secondly, thirdly and forever, humility."

It appears to be realized more than usually, that in this age, and especially this land, where vast and subtle changes in the conditions of human life are so constantly and rapidly going on, the watchman of God must keep awake; be like the men of Issachar that had understanding of the times to know what Israel ought to do, and that in adapting the gospel to men no success can be expected without God's spirit to guide.—*W. J. S. in the Criterion.*

"It is only when we escape the din and bustle of cities, and our voice contending no longer with discord, falls into its natural modulations, in harmony with the low key upon which runs all the music of nature—only when that part of the world which partook not to the fall of Adam, has had time to effect you with the tranquility—only then the dregs of life sink out of sight, and while the soul sees through its depths, like the sun through untroubled waters, the sensers lose their fervor and false energy."

The most damaging positive fact in the preaching of the times is its sensational character. Partaking of the spirit of the times, ambitious preachers aim chiefly at present eclat or success, in the shape of full houses and public notoriety—not to mention increasing pecuniary and social considerations—and have consented to pander to the lowest forms of the public taste, and to contest with the "variety" theatres for a share of their following. Waving all considerations of the humiliation to which the pulpit and the gospel itself are thus subjected, it must be obvious that by this kind of preaching the legitimate purposes of the pulpit must be thus defeated. The hearers are called together come to the house of worship for entertainment instead of warning and "instruction in righteousness," and the preacher stands before them commissioned to give them what he promised. The state of mind in which they come, and their governing expectations, disqualify them for worship and render them hopelessly unacceptible to sober religious instruction and reproof. The introduction of the sensational as a recognized element of the sermon, and of amusement as among the purposes of the occasion, is sure to nullify anything really good, in what might in other conditions be valuable in the exercises.—*Methodist.*

Business Cards.

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VOL. XIV.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., August 3, 1882.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
GENERAL JAMES A. BEAVER,
of Centre Co.

For Lieut.-Governor,
W. T. DAVIES,
of Bradford County.

For Supreme Judge,
WILLIAM HENRY RAWLE,
of Philadelphia.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
JOHN M. GREER,
of Butler.

For Congressman-at-Large,
MARRIOT BROZIUS,
of Lancaster.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESSIONAL.

For Congress,
WALLACE W. BROWN,
of Bradford City.

JUDICIARY.

For Additional Law Judge,
N. B. SMILEY,
of Bradford City.

For Assemblyman,
DAVID STERRETT,
of Smethport.

For Jury Commissioner,
E. F. CLARK,
of Bradford Township.

THE bottom of the Mitchell tub is so near gone that there is no longer any hope of saving it, and the crew is deserting rapidly. The Bucks county *Intelligencer*, published in Doylestown, the home of the eccentric ex-Attorney General Lear, who appears to have hitherto "boosed" it, in its issue of Saturday last hauls down the Independent ticket published at the head of its editorial columns, and now flies the Regular Republican ticket headed by the gallant General Beaver.

JUST ten years ago McClure, Curtin and Forney were trying to do what Mitchell, McMichael and Stewart are trying to do now. They were endeavoring to defeat the Republican party under the pretense of trying to depose Cameron. The Republican party was victorious then, and will be now. McClure, Curtin and Forney went over to the Democrats, just as Mitchell, McMichael and Stewart will do now. Cameron remained true to the Republican party then, as he will now. History repeats itself. Eighty-two is a repetition of seventy-two.

CHAIRMAN COOPER having exhausted every honorable plan for a compromise to no purpose, is now opening the campaign in real earnest. He commands the original and historic Republican party, and it will soon be seen that, although there have been a few conspicuous desertions, the old organization can still battle with enthusiasm and good effect. When the smoke of the conflict rises it will be seen that General James A. Beaver, the true Republican and one-legged hero, has been carried into the gubernatorial chair. No diversions, by whomsoever undertaken, can prevent this result.

TUESDAY last President Arthur returned the River and Harbor bill to the house with his veto. The reason given by the President for not signing the bill is because it appropriates an amount greatly in excess of what is necessary for the purpose during the current fiscal year. It was a wise and noble act and the people will commend him for so doing. His message will be found in another column.

Since the above was put in type we learn the bill was passed by both houses of Congress over the President's veto. The vote stood in the Senate, 41 to 16; and in the House, 123 to 60.

THERE has been a grand flurry in the grain market at Chicago and Cincinnati, and report has it that several prominent speculators who had been engaged in the manipulation of corners have been badly hurt. So far from having any sympathy for them, the public will be glad to hear it. It is always glad to hear the news when the people who derive their profits from artificially increasing the market price of staple provisions come to grief by falling into the pit which they had dug for others. Speculation of that kind is simply iniquitous, and the day will come when means will be found to suppress it.

WHEN Stewart and his associates on the Independent State ticket made it a condition precedent to the holding of a new convention that the candidates of each ticket so now constituted pledge themselves not to accept any subsequent nomination, they knew full well that they were making a proposition that could not be accepted. And why should it? Gen. Beaver is beyond all doubt the choice of a large majority of the Republicans of Pennsylvania, and a new convention would have thrown Stewart so far in the rear as a candidate that his name would have been placed in the list of "lost" or "killed." The plain, naked truth is that the Independents do not want to compromise and unite with the Republicans—their object being not only to compel an "unconditional surrender" of the Bosses but to defeat Gen. Beaver and the rest of the Republican ticket—and accomplish this they are employing just such methods as they condemn, and are exhibiting the same kind of arbitrary hostism of which they complain.

The $18,000,000 Veto.

The following is the President's message vetoing the River and Harbor bill.

To the House of Representatives:

Having watched with much interest the progress of the House bill No. 6,343, entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair and preservation of certain works on rivers and harbors and for other purposes," and having since it was received carefully examined it, after mature consideration I am constrained to return it herewith to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, without my signature and with my objections to its passage. Many of the appropriations in the bill are clearly for the general welfare and most beneficent in their character. Two of the objects for which provision is made were by me considered so important that I felt it my duty [illegible] them to the attention of Congress. In my annual message in December last I urged the vital importance of legislation for reclaiming the marshes and for the establishment of harbor lines along the Potomac front. In April last by special message I recommended the appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi river. It is not necessary that I say that when my signature would make the bill appropriating for these and other valuable national objects law, it is with great reluctance and only under a sense of duty that I withhold it. My principal objection to the bill is that it contains appropriations for purposes not for the common good or general welfare and which do not promote commerce among the States. These provisions on the contrary are entirely for the benefit of particular localities, in which it is proposed to make improvements. I regard such appropriations of the public money as beyond the powers given by the constitution to Congress and the president. I feel more bound to withhold my signature from the bill because of the peculiar evils which manifestly result from this infraction of the constitution. Appropriations of this nature to be devoted purely to local objects, tend to increase in number and in amount as the citizens of one State find that the money to raise which they in common with the whole country are taxed, is to be expended for local improvements in another State, they demand similar benefits for themselves and it is not unnatural that they should seek to indemnify themselves for such expenditure of public funds by securing appropriations for similar improvements in their own neighborhood. Thus as the bill becomes more objectionable it secures more support. This result is invariable and necessarily follows the neglect to observe the constitutional limitations imposed upon the law making power.

The appropriation for river and harbor improvements have, under the influences to which I have alluded, increased year by year out of proportion to the progress of the country, great as that has been. In 1870 the aggregate appropriation was $3,975,900; in 1875, $6,648,517.80, in 1880, $8,976,500; and in 1881, $11,451,900, while by the present act there is appropriated $18,743,875. While feeling every disposition to leave to the legislature the responsibility of determining what should be appropriated for the purposes of the bill, so long as the appropriations are confined to the objects indicated by the grant of power, I cannot escape the conclusion that as a part of the law-making power of the government the duty devolves on me to withhold my signature from a bill containing appropriations, which, in my opinion, greatly exceed in amount the needs of the country for the present fiscal year. It being the usage to provide money for these purposes by annual appropriation bills, the President is in effect directed to expend so large an amount of money within so brief a period that the expenditures cannot be made economically and advantageously. Extravagant expenditure of public money is an evil not to be measured by the value of that money to the people who are taxed for it. They sustain a greater injury in the demoralizing effect produced upon those who are intrusted with the official duty through all the ramifications of the government. These objections could be removed and every constitutional purpose readily obtained, should Congress enact that one-half of the aggregate amount provided for in the bill be appropriated for expenditure during the fiscal year, and that the sum so appropriated be expended only for such objects as are named in the bill as the Secretary of War under direction of the President shall determine; provided that in no case shall the expenditure for any one purpose exceed the sum now designated by the bill for that purpose. I feel authorized to make this suggestion because of the duty imposed upon the President by the constitution to recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient and because it is my earnest desire that the public works which are in progress shall suffer no injury. Congress will also convene again in four months, when this whole subject will be opened for their consideration.

(Signed) CHESTER A. ARTHUR.
Executive Mansion, August 1, 1882.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1882.

In the northern part of Washington stands a great, square, yellow building, looming up above its humble neighbors like a giant among pigmies. In this building, covering acres of ground, is located the Government Printing Office, and the immense, solid appearance it presents well conveys some idea of the extent of the work carried on by the establishment. It is probably the largest printing office in the world. Here are printed all Congressional bills, speeches and reports; all the reports of heads of departments and bureaus, and various other reports of officers connected with the Government. Here also is done all the binding for Congress and the departments, and many jobs at regular rates for private parties. The number of persons who find employment in this vast work is now about 3,300, and the amount of printed matter turned out by this enormous establishment is estimated tons, the Agricultural and Patent Office reports alone making immense stacks.

On the first floor are the presses; part of the paper warehouse; the machine and carpenter shops, and a vault used as a store-house for stereotype plates. The presses are all large and of the latest improved patterns. In the vault, which is fire-proof, are stored away stereotype plates to the value of the metal alone, $37,000. The *Congressional Record* is stereotyped and there are between 40,000 and 50,000 plates of it. In addition there are more than 100,000 other plates, about 50,000 of which are quartos. On the second floor are the offices of the establishment; the document room, where all public documents are set in type; the proof room, where an expert corps of proof readers are constantly employed; and the stereotyping and electrotyping departments. It may be of interest to those of your readers who have never seen the method of electrotyping to hear something of the process. Beeswax impressions of the matter in type are placed in a tank alternately between sheets of copper. In this tank are certain acids, and connected with it is an electric [illegible] copper is formed by the [illegible] resulting in [illegible] being backed by some harder metal the result is a copper plate of the matter to be printed.

On the third floor is the other part of the ware-house, and the binding department. In the latter occupation the employers are mostly females, and their deft fingers become very expert in guiding the thread and wire. It is refreshing to see the almost uniformly pretty faces bending over their work, and it is not surprising that your correspondent lingered in this department rather longer than was strictly necessary. The wire, while it secures much more expedition than the thread and is entirely serviceable for light work, does not give satisfaction when used in binding large books that are subject to much handling. The clamped ends of the wire are not firm enough to stand the strain upon them and straightened out, thus allowing whole sections to fall out. Several of the departments have returned books, in which the wire has been used, to be rebound. But in binding pamphlets and small books, such as the *Congressional Record* and the *Postal Guide*, it has been used with much success.

The history of the Government Printing Office is a varied and interesting one. Previous to 1819 all Government printing was done by contract, being let to the lowest bidder. In that year Congress by joint resolution decided that each House should elect its own printer, and in accordance with this resolution Gales & Seaton, subsequently the publishers of the *National Intelligencer*, of this city, were elected printers. This plan worked smoothly until 1846, when Congress from some cause becoming dissatisfied with it returned to the original method, ordering that all printing should be performed by contract as before. The experiment proved an expensive failure, and in 1852 an Act was passed creating the office of Superintendent of Public Printing. This functionary was to receive a salary of $2,500 per annum, and was to exercise a supervision over the public printer for each House, who should be elected as formerly. The first superintendent appointed under this act was John T. Towers, who was afterwards mayor of Washington.

The work has become thoroughly systematized and there is no question that the establishment is a great means of economy to the Government. The expense of printing any work, excepting the Agricultural reports which are quite expensive owing to the great number of copies issued, now rarely exceeds $20,000. This compares very favorably with the showing of former times when some large sums were expended. For instance Volumes 1 and 3 of the Report of Commodore Perry's Naval Expedition to Japan, cost $140,851.30; the Report of Mexican Boundary Surveys, 2 volumes with maps, $137,796.80, and the Report of Pacific Railroad Surveys, which consisted of 11 volumes, the enormous sum of $965,513. Some very rapid work has been done by the office, as a specimen of which, witness this remarkably quick time. The engrossed copy of the Revised Statutes, containing 1,058 pages was received at 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and a printed and bound copy was completed on the following Saturday at noon. The entire work had to be read by proof-readers three separate times. I could give other instances of similar promptness, but space forbids. It would be impossible in this short letter to describe the various kinds of improved machinery—presses, folding machines, etc—used in the establishment, or to give an estimate of the amount of money the Government has invested in it. The original outlay was $135,000, but subsequent additions have more than quadrupled this amount. DON PEDRO.

NO COMPROMISE.

THE DICTUM OF THE INDEPENDENT STATE COMMITTEE.

We give below the full text of the letter read in the meeting of the Independent State Committee at Philadelphia, and also of the formal reply of the committee to the four propositions of the Republican State Committee:

JULY 22, 1882.—Hon. I. D. M'Kee, Chairman Independent Republican State Committee: Referring to the communication now before your committee from the Hon. Thomas V. Cooper, of July 12, addressed to your chairman and the nominees of the Independent Republican ticket, we beg leave to state that we joined in a letter to General Beaver and his associates, which is herewith enclosed. In that communication we did and could, of course, speak only ourselves, in the hope that our suggestion, if it met the approval of the opposing candidates, would pave the way to an honorable peace and consequent success. Without discussion we declared that in our judgment their propositions as submitted would, if accepted, produce wider differences instead of harmony, and, assuming neither to accept nor reject them, suggested a precedent condition, which, we thought, would lead to a true unification of the party, viz., the absolute retirment of both tickets, which essential preliminary agreed to we would urge upon our constituents the selection of a new ticket by a convention composed of representative men, selected by the Republican voters themselves, and apportioned on the Republican vote. This preliminary step lay entirely in the power of the candidates themselves, and seemed to us honorable, patriotic and urgent, as giving a reasonable assurance of harmony likely to result in such unity of our respective constituents as would secure the success of the ticket so selected. To our minds their propositions would most certainly fail to accomplish that result, for the following, among other reasons: Their candidates did not resign, nor did they place their resignations in the hands of their committee, but, on the contrary, authorized their committee to submit their candidacy and the candidacy of each of them to popular tests by primary election, a new convention, or otherwise.

Their candidacy was the thing submitted and very carefully guarded by the propositions of their committee. First, by submitting the two tickets to a vote of the primaries; second, by providing for the right of their ticket to be so submitted in whole or part; third, by offering a choice of the first two methods as to candidates to be selected by primaries or by convention. The two papers completely supplement each other, and, it will be observed, are simple variations of the original and distinctive propositions of Mr. Cooper to submit the first two tickets to popular tests, which has at no time received serious consideration from any source. Whether seriously proposed may be judged by the concurrent declaration of their leading candidate that it was a telling blow upon the enemy in the interest of peace, by which "his prospects" had been advanced. As a scheme to forward their candidacy such effect would be the natural hope from such a purpose. But such a proposition mis- [illegible] party under the plain [illegible] regulating elections by the people. That submission has already proceeded a degree of bitterness among the adherents of the respective tickets which will render complete unity a delicate and difficult undertaking, and it seemed unquestionably plain that any proposition looking to the competition of those tickets could only result in deepening, widening and intensifying the divisions already existing. Independent action and opinion have from the beginning gone beyond the acceptance or rejection of principles and methods to the selection of men whose lives and records illustrate their devotion to both.

That opinion has strengthened during the recent months, and the dominant Independent Republican view undoubtedly is that principles and methods are meaningless except as the men who stand upon them embody in themselves all that the methods and principles assert. We note the strength and growth of such opinions as cheering proof of the elevation of "practical politics." To enter into a contest with any as candidates who publicly avow that "the civil service needs no reform" would be a surrender of your faith.

Being deeply anxious, however, to accomplish what we believe to be the sincere desire of a large portion of the party its union with honor, on the basis of Republican success, with Republican freedom, we made, in candor and good faith our proposal for a genuine and honorable agreement, as stated to the candidates of the opposing ticket. They have made no response to and we are given to understand that they decline all correspondence with us upon this subject.

Our letter to them we submit to you, desiring to state in no ambiguous terms that we still hold ourselves willing and desirous of joining them in urging a new convention on the basis of our proposal, believing that those suggestions, if faithfully accepted and carried out, would accord no less with high public obligation than with the plainest dictates of political prudence in the present reduction of the republican party of Pennsylvania from the crying evils which have for years afflicted and imperiled it.

And, desiring to assert our individual adherence to the principles adopted by the Philadelphia Convention on the 24th of May, reaffirming our fidelity to the reforms contemplated by our organization, and pledging ourselves to unabated effort to those ends, we hereby, in order to relieve you from all embarrassment in the premises, and to enable you to act freely and without any element of restraint, place our resignations entirely at your disposal. Trust to your wisdom and discretion, and confiding fully in your devotion to your duty, your constituency and your cause, we leave the honor to remain

Most respectfully yours,
JOHN STEWART,
THEODORE W. BURRESS,
GEORGE JUNKIN,
LEVI BIRD DUFF.

THE FORM OF REPLY

The formal reply prepared by the committee, a copy of which was ordered to be forwarded to Chairman Cooper, is as follows:

Thomas E. Cooper, Esq., Chairman Republican state committee:

DEAR SIR. I am instructed to advise you that the Independent Republican State Committee have considered the four suggestions contained in the minutes of the proceedings of your committee, forwarded to me by you on the 21st inst.

I am directed to say that this committee find that none of the four are methods fitted to obtain a harmonious and honorable unity of the Republican voters of Pennsylvania. All of them are inadequate to that end, for the reason that they afford no guarantee that, being accepted, the principles upon which the Independent Republicans have taken their stand would be treated with respect or put into action. All of them contain the probability that an attempt to unite the Republicans of the State by their means would either result in reviving and strengthening the political dictatorship which we condemn or would permanently distract the Republican body and mare the future and continued triumph of our common opponent, the Democratic party.

Of the four suggestions, the first, second and fourth are so inadequate as to need no separate discussion; the third, which alone may demand attention, has the fatal defect of not including the withdrawal of that "slated" ticket which was made up many months ago, and long in advance of the Harrisburg Convention to represent and to maintain the very evils of control and abuses of method to which we stand opposed. This proposition, like the others, supposing it to have been sincerely put forward, clearly shows that you misconceive the causes of the Independent movement, as well as its aims and purposes. You assume that we desire to measure the respective numbers of those who support the Harrisburg ticket and those who find their principles expressed by the Philadelphia Convention. This is a complete and fatal misapprehension. We are organized to promote certain reforms, and not to abandon them in pursuit of votes. Our object is the overthrow of "boss system" and of the "spoils system."

In behalf of this we are willing and anxious to join hands with you whenever it is assured that the union will be honestly and earnestly for that purpose. But we cannot make alliances or agree to compromises that on their face threaten the very object of the movement in which we have engaged. Whether your ticket has the support of many or few of a majority or a minority of Republican voters, does not affect in the smallest degree the duty of every citizen to record himself against the abuses which it represents. Had the gentlemen who compose it been willing to withdraw themselves from the field, as they were invited to join in doing, for the common good, by the Independent Republican candidates, this act would have encouraged the hope that a new convention, freely chosen by the people and unembarrassed by claims of existing candidates, might have brought forth the needed guarantee of party emancipation and public reform.

This service, however, they have declined to render their party; they not only claim and receive your repeated assurances of support, but they permit themselves to be put forward to secure the use of Independent Republican votes at the same time that they represent the "boss ism," the "spoils" methods and the "machine" management which we are determined no longer to tolerate. The manner in which their candidacy was delivered, the means employed to give its convention formality, the obligations which they incur by it, the political methods with which it identifies them and the political and personal plans for which their official influence would be required all join to make it the most imperative public duty not to give them support at this election under any circumstances.

In closing this note this committee must express its regard that, having considered it desirable to make overtures to the Independent Republican as you should have so far misapprehended the facts of the situation. It is our desire to unite the Republican party on the sure ground of principle, in the confidence that we are thus serving it with the highest fidelity and preserving for the future service of the Commonwealth that vitality of Republicanism which has made the party useful in the past and which alone confers upon it now the right of continued existence. The only method which promised this result in the approaching election is that proposed by the Independent Republican candidates, in their letter of July 18, 1882 which was positively rejected by your committee.

[illegible] way the last [illegible] of party [illegible] tion. The country members of the committee seemed favorable to the adoption of one of the four propositions, and they were rejected only through the action and efforts of the Philadelphia committeemen.

Crop and Trade Prospects.

During the past few days the crop reports from the west have been of the most glowing character. The wheat crop now being harvested will undoubtedly be the largest we have ever gathered. Our largest crop in the past was that of 1880—498,550,868 bushels. Oats, rye and barley promise to be uniformly abundant; more than an average crop is looked for. The corn crop, still somewhat uncertain, depends upon the weather between now and September 1. July has been every way favorable.

There has been, as everybody knows, no lack of croaking during the past few weeks as to the unpromising complexion of the commercial situation, as if the croakers were taking their cure from dyspeptic Wall street gentlemen, whose chief business in life is to contemplate current facts through a cerulean medium and to keep everything, as far as it is in their power to do so, in the slough of despond. But within the last ten days, even Wall street has been obliged to yield to the evidences of actual profitable trade and the promise of continued prosperity, which are seen on every hand. Commercial reports from various trade centres demonstrate clearly enough that the business of croaking has been overdone, and that at this moment the leading mercantile interests are on as sound and safe basis as ever before. Taking the general drift of trade throughout the country and disconnecting it from all local disturbances, such as strikes, the natural growth of certain cities and localities, etc., it is safe to say that in volume and prices it will average ten per cent. over that of last year and almost as much more over that of the year before.

The increase in the volume of trade has been greater in the comparatively new regions of the great northwest. There the great crowds of immigrants find homes. These, with the active railroad construction, create a demand which has increased general business from twenty to fifty per cent. in various branches. It is true that during the first six months of the present year commercial embarrassments have been unpleasantly numerous throughout the country and that losses to creditors in eastern cities have not been by any means inconsiderable. Messrs R. G. Dun & Co's semi annual circular for the half year ending June 30, shows that during this period there were 3,597 failures, as compared with 2,862 during the first six months of 1881. The liabilities of the suspended firms aggregate $50,000,000, being $10,000,000 more than those of the same period in 1881.

In spite of this increase of failures, the ratio of failures as compared with the number of firms in business is steadily increasing. Thus, there were 780,000 persons in business in 1878, while in 1882 there are 809,000 an increase of 139,000. The proportionate number of failures in 1878 was one in every seventy-two traders, while in the present year ending with June, the failures have not been more than one in every 128 traders. These statistics, therefore, indicate a present condition of trade so healthy as to create surprise that so much apprehension should be entertained, as seems to have been lately prevalent in certain circles.

JOB PRINTING
—DONE AT THE—
MINER
JOB
ROOMS
—AT THE—
LOWEST
RATES.
CALL AND GET
OUR PRICES
—BEFORE ORDERING—
ELSEWHERE.

WANTED, SALESMEN.
To engage [illegible] of our Nursery stock. Permanent employment and [illegible] Outfit free. Apply at once. [illegible] Nurseries, N. Y.

DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES.
School Books, Blank Books.
Stationery,
Fancy Goods.
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.
NEWS DEPOT AND CIRCULATING LIBRARY CAN BE FOUND AT
THE
DRUG AND BOOK STORE
—OF—
A. B. ARMSTRONG,
Smethport, Pa.

MARBLE FRONT
BARBER SHOP
ALFRED STURDEVANT
Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally that he has moved his Barber Shop into his recently finished and commodious new Marble Front building next door to W. D. Gallup's store, Main street, where he is prepared to do
SHAVING,
HAIR-CUTTING,
SHAMPOOING,
in the latest style of the art. None but first-class workmen employed.

Bath Rooms Attached.
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

NEW
Meat and Vegetable
MARKET!
Having recently opened a meat and Vegetable market in
SMETHPORT!
I am prepared to furnish the people of the town and adjacent country with
Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Chickens, &c., always on hand.
—ALSO,—
VEGETABLES!
IN THEIR SEASON.
Highest market price paid for Hides.
C. W. WILLIAMS.
Main Street, - - - Smethport, Pa.
26tf

How-When-Where-Why
HOW?
Put money in your purse and come to my store where you can buy goods cheap.
WHEN?
Any time.
WHERE?
At my store in Colegrove. I invite examination and inspection.
WHY?
That's the question. Why buy of me? Well, because in justice to yourselves, friends and families.
Goods are all Marked in Plain Figures.
I can sell you better Goods and Cheaper than any other dealer in this Valley.
C. M. COLEGROVE.
Colegrove, Pa. Sept. 28, 1881.-tf.

SLAB WOOD!
HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS WITH Will Pratt to deliver wood, the proposed contract, all persons needing any thing in this line can be accommodated with the article delivered at their door for the small sum of
60 Cents Per Cord!
Orders can be left with Mr. Pratt, or at Gallup's new mill, which will receive prompt attention.
S. J. CLIFFORD.
Smethport, March 28, 1882.-tf.

Grand Spring and Summer Opening
OF MRS. T. D. NASH'S
MILLINERY!
And other Goods, commencing Saturday, May 6, 1882.
The stock I am now opening is the LARGEST I HAVE EVER OFFERED at this season of the year, consisting of
SPRING & SUMMER MILLINERY & DRESS GOODS.
French and Roman Ginghams in Newest Styles, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Mourie Cloths, Fashionable All-wool Buntings, Black and Colored Alpacas.
The BEST BARGAINS in the market in Bleached and Unbleached Muslins' Sheetings, Denims, Pants, Duck and Cottonades, Crashes, Towels, Table Linens and Napkins.
Gentlemen's Laundried Shirts, Cuffs and Collars, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Neck Wear. Black and Cream Colored Spanish Laces and other popular Laces, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains.
New Styles Corsets, Summer Underwear. A Full Line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hosiery, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Cotton Gloves.
Parasols, an extensive stock of Fans, Umbrellas, Ladies Fancy Work and French Baskets.
Buttons, Combs, and a full Line of Trimmings, also a full line of Notions.
Latest Styles in Dolmans, Sacques, Cloaks, at the Lowest possible price.
SILK DOLMANS A SPECIALTY.
MRS. T. D. NASH.
Smethport, May 3, 1882. 21-tf.

SPELLING LESSON!
The following words (with a thousand others too numerous to mention) we all many to spell, and the article represented by each word can always be found at Sprague's One Price Bazaar store, and at a lower price (for the same quality of goods) than at any other place in this part of the State. No cutting of prices on Articles which every one knows the price of, and then making up by charging three prices for articles you don't know the cost of. I never learned to use the phrase, "Seeing it's you, you can have it for so much," &c. I will not be understood, "just don't you forget it."

Axes,	Dividers,	Ladders,	Screws,
Adzes,	Dish covers,	Latches,	Steel,
Augers,	Egg beaters,	Lanterns,	Screws,
Awls,	Elbows,	Levels,	Scythes,
Axle Grease,	Escutcheons,	Locks,	Shears,
Clothes line,	Eyes,	Liners,	Shovels,
Crinkers,	Fishing tackle,	Lemon Squeezers,	Silverware,
Bells,	Faucets,	Mallets,	Skates,
Bolts,	Forks,	Mashers,	Seals,
Burrs,	Fruncers,	Mackerels,	Squares,
Braces,	Fingers,	Measures,	Spade,
Brackets,	Gimlets,	Mops,	Sieves,
Brooms,	Glue,	Nails,	Sap Spouts,
Barrs,	Grindstones,	Nuts,	Set tools,
Butts,	Gas caps,	Oils,	Toilet Ware,
Bird Cages,	Gauges,	Oilers,	Teeth,
Blacking,	Mallets,	Openers,	Tacks,
Rat Cords,	Hooks,	Pegs,	Trips,
Bung Borers,	Hammers,	Pails,	Tin ware,
Bills,	Hatchets,	Parers,	Tools,
Bed Casters,	Handles,	Forks,	Trays,
Claws,	Hangers,	Planes,	Trowels,
Draw Bars,	Hinges,	Pincers,	Tweezers,
Cartridges,	Hasps,	Plows,	Woodenware,
Chains,	Tools,	Pliers,	Willowware,
Calashes,	Hooks,	Peppers,	Washers,
Coffee Mills,	Hose pails,	Powder,	Whips,
Coolers,	Ice tools,	Pulleys,	Well Buckets,
Clamps,	Iron,	Points,	Wheelbarrows,
Compasses,	Knives,	Paints,	White Lead,
Cutlery,	Keys,	Rope,	Wrenches,
Cherry Combs,	Knives,	Rakes,	Wringers,
Cleavers,	Knobs,	Razors,	Wool Twines,
Clothes Lines,	Kamps,	Rivets,	Wire Cloth,
Copper Ware,	Lamp shades,	Rules,	Window Glass,
Cross Saws,	Lamp Chimneys,	Saws,	Zinc,

P. S.—I have one of the Best Tinners in the State.
M. A. Sprague.

H. W. RUBIN,
Dealer in
Gold and Silver Watches.
—JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.—
Having employed a first-class Watchmaker and Engraver, I am now prepared to do all manner of
ENGRAVING,
and such work as belongs to the trade.
ALL WORK WARRANTED
I have also on hand a fine assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS.
MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,

ALL KINDS OF
Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order

Rochester Business University
The Most Complete Commercial School in America.
There is no other in the country that is held in so high esteem by the better class of business men, that is patronized by so mature and cultivated a class of pupils, or that has so large a number of graduates in lucrative and honorable positions. Send for new catalogue.
F. E. ROGERS, Secretary. L. L. WILLIAMS, President.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Levaria Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 14th, A. D. 1882,

at one o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece of land situated in Lafayette township, McKean county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at post marking the northwest corner of the same conveyed to John L. & J. C. McKinney by deed dated February 11th, 1862; thence along the west line of said tract south three degrees and forty-five minutes (3° 45') west eighty and thirty-one hundredths (80 and 31-100) rods to post in the north line of warrant 3266; thence along the north line of warrant 3266 north 86° 30' west forty-six rods to a post; thence north 3° 45' east eighty-one and 31-100 rods to a post in the west line of lot No. 62 in said warrant; thence south 86° 30' east forty-six rods to a post; thence south 3° 45' west fifty-five and 69-100 rods to place of beginning, being parts of lot 62 in warrant 3266 and containing twenty-five acres and allowance, or less, with all and singular the appurtenances.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles J. Hamilton and Hiram Sullivan at the suit of [illegible] C. [illegible]

A. T. WILCOX, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., July 31, 1882.

F. M. BALL,
MANUFACTURER OF
WAGONS, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, ETC.
Blacksmithing, Repairing, and Horseshoeing Done.
ALL KINDS OF PAINTING NEATLY EXECUTED.
WATER ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

JOB PRINTING connected with numerous [illegible] and [illegible]. We are constantly adding to our [illegible] with [illegible] Job Department all the latest styles of type and facilities for doing [illegible] work.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., August 3, 1882.

Important Newspaper Decisions.

A postmaster is required to give notice by letter, returning a paper does not answer the law when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reason for it not being taken, and a neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publishers for the payment.

Anyone who takes a paper from the postoffice whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it be taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time and the publisher continues to send it, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, if he takes it out of the post office. The law presumes upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office or removing and having them called for, is prima facia, evidence of intentional fraud.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—Good weather for dog days.

If it is dull we are not going to say so.

—Frank N. Taylor drove over from Bradford yesterday.

—Farmers are taking a rest from haying, owing to the recent rain.

—Another big well has been struck in the Warren district. It started off at a rate of three thousand barrels per day.

—Some of the "boys" say Gabney would have convinced Ezra that he did not steal the dog, if they had let him alone.

—J. W. Brennan returned last Friday from a trip to Milwaukee, Wis., and other western cities. He reports having a good time.

The friends of Niles Crossmire, of Farmers' Valley, will be pained to learn that his daughter is very sick and not expected to live.

G. W. King was down from Howard Hill yesterday and called to see us. Geo. reports business good, all of which we are glad to hear.

The hose boys have received their new firemens' shirts. They are light blue with a white monogram "S. F. D.,"—worked on the front.

Last Saturday A. E. Stickles brought to this office a few stalks of oats which measured six feet and one-half an inch. It is considered by all who have seen it to be the tallest raised in this section.

"Why keep the Sabbath?" will be the subject of the sermon next Sunday morning. In the evening the pastor will preach a sermon for the Hose company, who are expected to be present in a body.

John Maloney and James McNulty were taken before Esquire Smith the fore part of this week on a charge of drunkenness, and fined $4 50 each. Their fines were secured and they were allowed to go home.

Mrs. T. C. Sanders, of Westfield, Tioga county, Pa., is stopping for a short time at the residence of her father, W. J. Colegrove, in this place, where she will be pleased to see those with whom she associated in other days.

—The board of police of New York resolved to take every precaution to prevent the glove fight on the 14th proximo, between "Tug" Wilson and John L. Sullivan in Madison Square Garden. The board has been notified by the corporation counsel that it has the power to interfere and prevent such exhibitions.

—It is only too true that Peter Dougherty has brought suit against the borough for $5,000 damages for fractures received to one of his limbs by falling out of a wagon in front of the M. E. Church and slipping down on a wet side-walk in front of the MINER office. If Peter wants $5 00 for a crippled leg, what would a sound leg be worth?

If a pitcher of water stands in a room for a few hours it will absorb all the perspired gases in the room, but the water will be utterly filthy. The colder the water is, the greater the capacity to contain these gases. Hence water kept in a room for a while is always unfit for use. For the same reason, the water from a pipe should always be pumped out in the morning before any is used. Impure water is more injurious than impure air.

—The Texas *Siftings* hears of a Boston burglar who worked for six solid hours on a safe on a newspaper office, and was rewarded by finding not any actual cash, but the note of a prominent politician for seven dollars, which he owed for election tickets he had ordered printed. It advises editors hereafter to leave their safe wide open, or else have a glass window put in it, affording from the outside a view of the lack of contents. Something, it thinks, should be done to protect the hard working burglar from the imposition of journalists.

—Quite a little stir was occasioned on Wednesday in the lower end of town, caused by Fred Lord eloping with another man's wife at Oswayo and bringing her to this place. The injured husband followed, and when he arrived here he saw his wife and paramour riding up Kansas street together, whereupon he hallooed for them to stop, but instead, the woman put the whip to the horse. The husband followed in hot pursuit, overtook the pair and jumped into the vehicle, when they all returned to the Oswayo house. He pleaded with his truant wife to return home with him, but she would not. Best time came and the outraged husband retired, after which his lordship and the fair one left for parts unknown. The eloping parties are first cousins, and it is said "the end is not yet."—*Duke Center News.*

—The *Occident*, a paper published in Virginia, published the following, said to have been delivered in a crowded tent by the clown after the usual ring performance was over. "We have taken in $200 here to-day—more than most ministers of the Gospel receive for a whole year's service. A large portion of this money was given by church members, and a large portion of this audience is made up of members of the church. And yet, when your preacher asks you to aid him in supporting the Gospel you are too poor to give anything. But you come here and pay dollars to hear me talk nonsence. I am a fool because I am paid for it; I make my living by it. You profess to be wise, and yet you support me in my folly. Now isn't this a pretty place for Christians to be in? Don't you feel ashamed of yourselves. You ought to,"—worked on the front.

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—If you want a neat calling card, step into this office and leave your order. We have all styles.

—Mrs. E. P. Dickerson and daughter of Centerville, Pa., are spending a few days in Smethport, the guests of Mrs. W. T. Callar.

—T. F. Richmond, well known in this place has opened a law office in Billings, Custer county, Montana Territory. His many friends wish him unlimited success in his new field. Let us hear from you, Tom.

—Independent Hose Co., No. 1, announce that they will give a series of dances hereafter in the old Masonic Hall. This is a new organization started by the young boys and they take this method of raising funds to buy a carriage and hose. The dances are to take place Thursday evenings, the admission being ten cents.

—Two girls of Waynesburg, Pa., Cora and Marietta Sturm, who are charged with murdering their stepmother are both under arrest. Instead of poisoning her they enticed her to the spring house and knocked her senseless with a billett of wood, when one of them stuck her in the heart with a darning needle. The girls are daughters of a Methodist preacher.

—An intelligent farmer says: "When I hear a man say he can't afford to take a home paper, I know the boundary line of his fields are marked by tumbled down fences; that his barns and sheds have a shaky and shivery look, and that his cattle resemble the lean kind that Joseph saw in his dream. Often times a single suggestion or receipt is worth to him the price of the paper."

—Mr. Adam Brandall, aged 63 years, was found dead in bed Sunday morning at 5 o'clock, his death having occurred between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock, as Mrs. Brandall was up at 4 o'clock, and says he was sleeping quietly at that time. His was a peaceful one, as there were no indications of a struggle having taken place. Deceased was a native of Germany and came to this country thirty years ago, and has resided near Knapp's Creek for the past twenty three years. He has for some time been troubled with heart disease, which was the cause of his sudden death. The funeral services took place the following day. Monday, the remains being interred in the Port Allegany cemetery.—*Shin.*

—The Act of Assembly provides two methods by which a person may adopt a child as his or her heir. One method is by petitioning the Court, the other is by deed. The child thence forward assumes the name of the adopting parent, and has all the rights of a child and heir. If the parent dies intestate, the adopted child will inherit, under the intestate laws, the same as a child, in fact. To this an exception should, however, be noted, that such adopted child would have to pay the collateral inheritance tax of five per cent. Prior to 1855 there was no act of assembly by which a person could adopt the child of another as his own. Since the passage of that act petitions to the Courts are not infrequent by persons desirous to assume the duties and relations of parents.

St. Lukes Church.

Divine services on Sunday next at 10:30 a. m. (Holy Communion) and at 8 p. m.

To Wool Sellers.

W. D. Gallup is paying the highest market price for good wool, and will continue to do so until the 15th of August. After that date he will quit buying, so bring on your wool and get your cash before it is too late.

ATTEMPTED JAIL BREAK.

FIVE PRISONERS INEFFECTUAL STRIKE FOR LIBERTY.

For some time there have been confined in the county jail prisoners whose crimes are of such a nature and the evidence against them so strong that a trip "down the river" is inevitable, and being aware of this fact they have felt very uncomfortable and used every means to gain their liberty before they come to trial. Knowing that once behind the bars at Pittsburg they are doomed to remain there until the sentence pronounced upon them has been fully complied with, they commenced operations to free themselves, and only for the keenness of Jailor Dean would have been successful.

Last Sunday night after the household had retired for the night there was an unusual noise that aroused Mr. Dean and he went into the hall and listened, but the noise ceased for awhile and he returned to his room. In a little while one of the young ladies employed there hearing sounds as though a hammer was hitting iron pipe got up and went and informed Mr. Dean, who listened near the ladies' cell on the second floor. He had not remained there long before he saw a hand thrust through the plastering and a bright light flickering through the hole. Without waiting for further developments he shouted: "What in h—l are you doing there!" The would-be jail breakers did not feel disposed to answer the question, but as soon as their discomfiture would allow them slid back into a cell and all was quiet. Upon an investigation it was found that three prisoners confined on the ground floor had succeeded in removing the brick from a flue or chimney and dug their way up through into a cell on the second tier in which were confined two other prisoners, adjoining the ladies' cell. After reaching the upper cell the work of digging out the brick and gaining access to the ladies' cell was apparently very easy. The implements they used were two iron bars that had been taken from the iron railing in the corridor. They also had a piece of lead pipe fixed in the shape of a "billy" to be used in case they succeeded in gaining the hall of the dwelling part of the building and an attempt was made to stop them. It was an ugly looking instrument and it is safe to say that had the villains had occasion to use it the chances are that some one would have been killed.

The leaders in the affair were Will Brown, "the colored man," and Thos. Higgins, known as "Dunkirk Paddy." The names of the others we have been unable to learn.

This is the third or fourth attempt the inmates of that dreaded resort have made since Mr. Dean has been in charge, for their liberty, and he feels as though something ought to be done in the way of making it more secure.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINER.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1882.

THE HEAT.

It is a trite subject here in New York, but at the present time it is the most important to every one man, woman and child, from Battery Park to Spuyten Duyvel Creek. It is not only a question of comfort or discomfort, but especially in the case of the out door toilers, and the people who are packed in tenement houses, it is one of life and death. Yesterday and the day before, the thermometer marked 99 degrees and the indications are that it will record the same temperature to-day. The mortality among the children of the poor has been very great for many days, and sunstrokes are more frequent than since the summer of 1850. In some parts of the city places of business have been closed, on account of the heat, the proprietors, like their customers, dreeming it more profitable to flee to the country than to fry within the super heated walls of the city. Yet the trade in beer is lively. It is never to warm for lager.

SKARING SATAN IN HIS DEN.

Mrs. Doolittle, a lady who believes that she cannot do too much toward saving the souls of the wicked, has been holding gospel meetings in a bar room on Baxter street, among thieves, murders, and all criminals. On first applying for admission to the den, she was told that her life would be in danger; but she went, and before the drunken inmates could tell the difference between a beer glass and a hole in the wall. Mrs. Doolittle was raising the roof with one of her most ear-splitting melodies. The worst man in the room was an ex-pugilist, called "Dangerous Jack," known as a terror to all who live virtuous lives and wear clean linen. Jack was taken aback. He tried to join in the singing, but being weak in the upper register he abandoned the attempt, and with all the politeness he could manage, he extended to the missionary, in the shape of a glass of stale beer the "spatalities of the house. When Mrs. Doolittle declined the beer Jack became converted; and now when the missionary makes her tour through Bazter and other streets in which the rum sodden and crime soaked outcasts of the city dwell—when not in prison—Dangerous Jack always acts as her escort. With her by his side, he says he can knock Satan out of time in three rounds, with soft gloves, "and" he adds, "pray the blasted soul out of his body afterwards."

THE FREIGHT HANDLERS

Attempts have been made to fix upon the striking freight handlers, the responsibility of raising rows in the street, but these attempts are miserable failures. The strikers are, as they have been from the begining, orderly and law abiding in every respect. This is one reason why they have the sentiment of the public with them. Money flows into the treasury every day from all sorts of sources; and it is easily seen that the railroad companies must ultimately give in. Some of them have offered the 20 cents demanded, provided the men will leave the union, but the men prefer to hang together. Even the Italians and Russian Jews, who have joined the strikers, decline to renounce their allegiance to the union, and are standing side by side with their brethern, evidently with no intent to surrender. Indeed, many of them have gone beyond their fellows and declare that they will not work for less than 25 cents an hour.

THE TURF SCANDAL.

F. T. Walton, proprietor of the St. James hotel, and better known as "The Plunger," is recognized as one of the most successful sporting men of the age. He returned from Europe a few months ago with about $400,000 won at the races, and has been very lucky on this side. A charge has recently been made that he has been in the habit of bribing the jockeys and otherwise tampering with them. The executive committee of the Monmouth Park Association are preparing to receive testimony in the case. Mr. Walton is said to have lost $25,000 on one race last week, because a jockey whom he attempted to bribe became conscience smitten and brought his horse in a winner.

SHOWS IN THE BOWERY.

It is almost incredible, but nevertheless true, that even in this sultry weather the dozen or more cheap shows that are open in the daytime as well as at night in this bewildering city, are doing an excellent business. They are for the most part on the bowery, which, to the average visitor from the rural districts, is the most wonderful thoroughfare in the world, and the average visitor's estimate is not far from right. For dash, crash and flash, for dirt, for wealth of cheap nastiness in hundreds of shops and stores of all kinds for Jew peddlars, Italian fruit venders, bloated drunkards of both sexes and all ages, for brazen women to whom a bath would be as great a surprise as an invitation to a queen's drawing room, for ragged children houseless and shameless, for policemen, surly and ill bred, rough and vulgar, for blind, halt, lame and deformed beggars, the Bowery has no parallel, except that London highway of the low known as Shore Ditch. In the night time from Chatham Square to Bond Street, it is an endless panorama of all that is filthy and vile and poisonous and deadly in human nature. Yet its cheap glitter and gilt, its abominable show music, its ceaseless whirl and howl seem to attract a certain class of strangers, and I verily believe that if our country cousins would give the Bowery the cold shoulder for one calendar months, that time-dishonored pathway of disease and vice would be overgrown with weeds.

Its chief attraction, if I except the cheap clothing stores and the Brummagem jewelry shops, seems to be its shows, miserable imitations of the cheapest so called museums and hardly fit to be compared with many of those little tent shows to be seen at every county fair or in the vicinity of a popular circus. A description of one will suffice for all.

A man at the door of a rattle-trap building, which is embellished on all sides with the most horrible pictures, of the most impossible creatures. The man who has a voice like that of a bull of Bashan with an attack of croup, walks up and down, flourishing a cow, and howling a list of the curiosities to be saw inside, "for this night only, admission ten cents." A barrel organ, accompanied by a cracked drum, and an asthmatic cornet, sends forth strains of discordant melody upon the fated air. A blue-

Sold under a Positive Guarantee.

That scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, boils, pimples, ulcers and all humors of the skin can be permanently cured by the use of Parmelee's Great Blood Purifier. These diseases arise from an impure and disordered state of the blood. If after a fair trial has been given, no relief is experienced, return the empty bottle and we will refund the money. Price $1 per bottle; sample bottles 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport.

We Can Assist You.

In disposing of that weak stomach, bilious complaint, that sick headache, and coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, prostration, dullness that mark the confirmed dyspeptic, we can tell you of a remedy, Parmelee's Dyspepsia Compound. It is no doubt the most successful cure for Dyspepsia ever known, otherwise we would not guarantee it. Price per bottle $1; samples 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport.

The Fact of the Business

is, that in Hamilton's Jamaica Ginger Tonic the people have found the most effectual remedy for colic, diarrhea, dysentery, cramps, cholera morbus, sour stomach, etc., ever offered to the public. This remedy is warranted to possess in a concentrated form all the properties of properties of pure Jamaican Ginger. It is active and efficient, and is sure to prove its excellency in every household by its high tonic properties, its harmlessness, and its prompt efficacy in removing all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Price 50 cts. per bottle; sample bottle 25 cts. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST COLLATED FOR THE MINER.

BELLS RUN, Aug 3, 1882.

The latest news from this place is: That a young man stopped at the house of William Wells one night last week and now he refuses to be sent away. He was rather a small chap, only weighing 9½ pounds.

Some evil-disposed person set fire to Mr. H. S. Gleason's barn in this place last Friday night, which was burned to the ground. It contained about fifteen tons of hay and some of his farming implements. A. Greenman's horses were in the barn at the time, but were safely taken out with their harnesses. Mr. Gleason's loss is about six hundred dollars.

Mrs. D. P. Roberts, with her two sons, are visiting their numerous friends in this place.

E. M. Carpenter has been putting in pump logs from his spring to the house and the result is he has a nice stream of water in his kitchen. Hattie will appreciate it, I think. J. N. B.

Sold under a Positive Guarantee.

That scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, boils, pimples, ulcers and all humors of the skin can be permanently cured by the use of Parmelee's Great Blood Purifier. These diseases arise from an impure and disordered state of the blood. If after a fair trial has been given, no relief is experienced, return the empty bottle and we will refund the money. Price $1 per bottle; sample bottles 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport.

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Pettigrew's Iron Bitters are in reality a concentrated solution of the finest Iron, and by being readily dissolved, are readily absorbed into the system, healing the diseased irritated condition of those organs. They are convenient for self application, causing no unpleasantness, and affording such satisfactory results, that to any one afflicted with that painful disease, the Piles, they are invaluable. By direct application to the seat of disease, they are the most efficacious means of cure to be had, and are particularly useful in cases attended with rigid contraction of the sphincter ani. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURG MARKET.

Corrected Repeatedly for the Miner, by

R. BEATTY, SON & CO.,

No. 101 Liberty Street, Pittsburg, Pa.,

Wholesale Produce Commission House, established 1844. Receive and sell all kinds of country produce, domestic and foreign fruits and vegetables. Shippers and consigners desiring prompt returns should write us. Correspondence solicited.

Business during the past week continues with but little change. Potatoes still dull. Eggs weakening. Fruits of all kinds in very good demand. Melons arriving more freely.

PITTSBURG, July 26, 1882.

Country Produce.

APPLES—New, choice, bush box, 1 75@2 00; common, 1 50@1 75; Yaney, 2 50@3 25.

APPLE BUTTER—per gal, 35@40c; Apple Jelly, 50@c per lb.

BUTTER—Dairy, 12@13c; "Gilt Edge," 20@21c; Creamery, 20@22c; Choice Gilts, 18@19c; Extra Choice Roll, 16@17c; Medium, 12@13c.

BEANS—Choice Navy at $1 75@1 80; Medium, $1 65@1 70; Mixed, $1 50@1 60; Lima, 7½@8c per lb.

BACON—Country, Clear Sides, 10@10½c; Ribs, 7½@8c; Shoulders, 7@8c.

BROOM CORN—Extra Choice Green Hurl, 10@11c; No 1 Hurl, 9@10c; Red, 6@7c.

CHEESE—New Ohio Factory, 10½@11c; New York, Choice, 12@13c; Young America, 13@13½c; sweitzer, 13@13½c; Limburger, 12@13c.

CIDER—Per bbl, $3 50@4 00; Crab Apple, $5 00@6 00.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 6@7c; do, quarters, 5@6c; Peaches, halves, 6@7c; pealed, 10@12c; pitted Cherries, 12@13c; Raspberries, 24@25c; Blackberries, 10@11c, per lb for all.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Lemons, $4 00@4 25 per box; Palermo Oranges $4 00@4 50 per box; Messina $4 00@4 50.

FEATHERS—Live Geese per lb, 60@65c; Mixed 45@50.

EGGS—Strictly Fresh, case 12@12½c.

HOMINY—$3 00@3 50 per bbl.

MAPLE SWEETS—By rule, 90 a 1.00 per gal.; Sugar 11@12c per lb; Sugar, Cream, 9@10c.

NUTS—Peanuts, raw, per lb, Choice White, 6@6½c; Mixed, 5@5½c; Walnuts 60@75c, Shellbarks 1.00@1.25.

ONIONS—Onion sets, per bush, 6.00@7.00.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 30@35c per pair, according to size.

POTATOES—1.75 to 2.00 as to kind and quality.

SALT—No. 1 per bbl 1.30; Extra per bbl 1.35, Dairy per bbl 1.60.

MAPLE SYRUP—Choice wine and Malt Maple, per gal, Standard City Brands 80@85c, per gal, Country made per gal, as to quality.

Fruits and Vegetables.

VEGETABLES—Beets, (dozen), 1.00@1.25 per box; Beets, Turnip, 1.00@1.25 per box; Cabbage, 1.00@1.50 per crate; Celery, 1.00 to 1.50, 150 according to size.

Raspberries, 12 to 14 per quart; Blackberries 10 to 12 per quart; Bananas 2.00 to 4.00 per bunch; Pears per box 1.00 to 1.75; Beans 1.00 to 1.25 per bush; Wild Goose Plums, 1.00 to 1.25 per basket; Cherries 1.00 to 2.00 per stand; Onions, 2.00 to 2.50 per bbl. Peaches per bu bsk 2.00 3.00; Watermelons 12.00 to 20.00 per hundred. Canteloupes 6.00 to 10.00 per hundred. Tomatoes, 1.00 to 1.25 per box.

Groceries.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, per lb, 18½c; Choice, do do, Prime Mid Rio, Good Rio 16½c, (extra quality) Java 20@22c.

ROASTED COFFEE—In paper, per lb, 24 to 25c; lower grades 17@21; in bulk 17@24, Java, in paper, 24@26c; Java, bulk, 27@28c.

SUGARS—Standard A per lb, 9½c, Windsor A, 9½c, Pranie B 9½c, Red C Yellow, 8½@9c, Medium Yellow, 8½@9c, granulated, 10½c, powdered 10½c, crushed 10½c, cut loaf, 10½c.

SYRUPS—Choice maple (natural) 60c, prime do 50c, choice sugar syrup adable, prime do 45c, good do 40c, black strap 30@35.

RICE—Rangoon per lb 6½@6½, Carolina 8@9c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Choice 70c, strictly prime 60, prime 50c.

TEAS—Young Hyson per lb, 25c@1.00, gunpowder 25c@1.00, Imperial 30@35c, Japan 30@35c, Oolong 25@35c, Souchong, 30@35c.

Grain, Flour, Feed, Etc.

WHEAT—Prime Red Winter 1.30@1.35, Medium 1.25@1.30, New 1.10@1.15.

CORN—High Mixed Shelled, 57@58, Yellow Shelled, 58@59, Ear Corn 48@50.

OATS—Prime White 50@52, Mixed 45@46c.

RYE—45@50 for Western; 57@60 for Pennsylvania and Ohio.

BARLEY—$1 00@1 10 for Prime North-west quality, Medium per bushel.

FLOUR—Fancy Patents, (spring and winter same) 5.75@6.00, Fancy St. Louis (winter) 7.25@7.50, Fancy Family White Amber and Winter, 7.50@7.50, Choice Family (choice red winter) 7.00@7.25, XX Family (medium winter) 6.50@6.75, XXX Bakers (Minnesota) 7.00@7.25, XX Bakers' (Wisconsin) 7.25@7.50, Cornmeal, 2.80@3.00, in paper, Oatmeal—medium brands 7.25@7.50 per bbl; Rye Flour, 4.50@5.75.

MILL FEED—White Middlings 20.00@21.00, Coarse, do, 19.00@20.00, Brownish $1.00@2.00, Brand 18.00@18.50, Chopped Feed 20.00@22.00.

HAY—Prime Timothy, baled, $1 10@1 15 per ton, Prime New Loose 14.00@15.00.

Provisions and Live Stock.

PROVISIONS—Ex. S. C. Hams, per lb, 15½c; Ex. S. C. Shoulders 10c, Ex. S. C. Breakfast Bacon 12½c, Ex. S. C. Dried Beef, in cases 16c; Beef Tongues, per dozen 6.00, Barrel Shoulders 10½ c, Sweet Mild cured 12½c, do, Clear Sides 14½c, Mess Pork, per bbl 21 50, do, Short Cut 24 00, Lard in tubs, 10½c, do in kegs, 11c, do in bbls 12c, Hard, Refined, summer use in tierces 9c, do, in half bbls, 10½c, do, in buckets 10c, do 3 lb pails, 60 lbs in case 11½c, do, 5 lb pails 10½c, do, 10 lb pails 10½c.

CATTLE—Fair to Prime Shipping 7.25@8.00 common to good butchering 6.50@7.00, Bulls and Fat Cows 3.50@4.00, Yoke Oxen.

SHEEP—Good to Prime, at 4.75@5.00, and Good to Prime, at 5.00@5.50, Lambs 6.50@6.90.

HOGS—Philadelphia Hogs 8.25@8.60, Good Corn Fed Yorkers, 8.30@8.60, Grassers, 7.00@7.50.

LEGAL.

List of Traverse Jurors.

Drawn for third Monday of August, 1882.

Austin, H. W., Ceres township.
Barnwell, C. P., Kendall borough.
Bunnahan, A., Foster township.
Brunson, H., Ceres township.
Bean, J. L., Keating township.
Beyer, John G., Keating township.
Baker, H. N., Richford.
Copeland, Horace, Keating township.
Crandall, H. O., Richford.
Cole, E. A., Liberty township.
Dailey, James, Keating township.
Davis, W. J., Liberty township.
Dean, William, Richford.
Eastman, Luther, Ceres township.
Evans, S. W., Norwich township.
Farrell, John, Fourth Ward, Bradford.
Field, W. L., Kendall borough.
Faulkerson, William, Ceres Township.
Gallup, O. D., Norwich township.
Glatz, J. J., Hamlin township.
Gifford, William, Keating township.
Gartick, George, Hamlin township.
Hatler, M. J., Annin township.
Howe, M. S., Foster township.
Hackett, W. A., Hamilton township.
Harrison, Chas., Wetmore township.
Loy, Charles, Wetmore township.
Martin, John, Sergeant township.
Marsh, M. L., Richford.
Mc Ewen, J. B., Duke Center Borough.
Martin, H. F., Liberty township.
Prentice, A., Prentiseville.
Stark, J. W., Hamlin township.
Shirk, P. A., Liberty township.
Wiremiller, J. W., Liberty township.
White, Patrick, Ceres Township.

Court Proclamation.

The Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, President Judge, and the Hons. HENRY HAMLIN and F. M. FULLER, Associate Judges of the Courts of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans Court and Court of Common Pleas for the county of McKean, have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, March 3, 1882, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, at the Court House, in the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 21st day of August, 1882, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, May 3, 1882, and the 106th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

A. I. WILCOX, Sheriff.

Trial List.

For Third Monday, of August, 1882.

1. John Cosby vs. Louisa W. Godfrey and Mrs. Henry J. Skinner, No. 438, May term, 1880. Ordered head of list.

2. D. Bole vs. Thomas Tait, No. 4, May term, 1881. Labor claim.

3. Michael Handrahan vs. J. E. Bolte, Jr., agent, No. 5, September term, 1881. Labor claim.

4. C. M. Farrar and John Trefts as Farrar and Trefts vs. O. W. Hicks, No. 328, December term 1877. Replevin.

5. C. M. Farrar and John Trefts trading as Farrar and Trefts, vs. O. W. Hicks, No. 329, December term, 1877. Attachment under act of 1869.

6. R. B. Clarke vs. Jas. Van Hook, Ed Isham & A. B. Sellew, surviving partners of Isham & Peppels, doing business as the Bradford Oil Company, No. 66, September Term, 1881. Ejectment.

Argument List.

For Third Monday of August, 1882.

1. In the matter of the road in Keating, Lafayette and Hamilton townships, exceptions to report.

2. Commonwealth vs. A. L. Rowley, No. 120, September sessions, 1881. Rule to show cause why order to vacate forfeited recognizance in the above case should not be reinstated as if order had not been made.

3. William E. King vs. the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia railroad company, No. 537, September term, 1878. Exceptions to report of viewers.

4. Commonwealth vs. E. M. Wheeler, No. 68, September sessions, 1880. Exceptions to re-taxed bill of costs by prothonotary.

5. G. J. Mather vs. Jacob West, No. 338, May term, 18—. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be opened and defendant let into a defense, proceedings stayed in meantime.

6. Geo. W. H. Pease vs. Farmersville Iron Company, No. 206, May term, 1882. Rule to show cause why the service in this cause should not be set aside.

7. In the matter of the license of A. Hyman, No. 47, May Sessions, 1882. Rule to show cause why licenses should not be revoked.

8. In the matter of the license of J. R. Talbot, No. 111, May Sessions, 1882. Application for re-hearing of license.

9. In the matter of the license of R. H. Barnard, No. 111, May Sessions, 1882. Rule to show cause why license should not be enforced.

10. In the matter of the license of H. S. Baldwin, No. 110, May Sessions, 1882. Application for rehearing the license.

11. Hilton J. Waugh vs. Baker & Matson, No. 164, September term, 1881. Rule to show cause why Judgment should not be granted for want of a sufficient affidavit of defense.

12. O. F. Rogers et. al. vs. D. C. Mason, No. 437, February term 1882. Rule to show cause why judgment in ejectment should not be stricken off, etc.

13. Howe & Cook vs. O'Donnell & Oliver, No. 344, June term, 1879. Rule to show cause why new trial should not be granted.

14. William F. Corey vs. J. S. Barnes, No. 434, February term, 1882. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be granted for want of sufficient affidavit of defense.

15. Henry Sonchieu vs. Thomas McGoldrick and Margaret McGoldrick, No. 454, February term, 1882. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be opened and defendants let into a defense.

16. J. W. Frail vs. Mrs M J Cain and John L. Cain, No 430, February term, 1882. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be granted for want of a sufficient affidavit of defense.

17. Smethport Extract Company vs John D Kreider, No 114, September term, 1881. Rule to show cause why new trial should not be granted.

18. William Haskill vs Thomas Carlin, No 307, May term, 1881. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be opened, lien and jury to remain.

19. In the matter of the petition of James Hanlon, of Kane, No 5, May term, 1882. Rule to show cause why license should not be revoked.

Notice to Tax Payers of Keating Township.

All non-resident tax payers of said Township are hereby notified that the road taxes of said Township for the year 1882 are now in the hands of the undersigned, and all persons desiring to work out their said taxes will report on or before August 21, 1882, to Hiram Moore or George W. Rose at Coleville, McKean County, Pa.

Stephen Irons,
W. T. Odell,
Supervisors of Keating Twp.

Auditor's Report.

In School year ending June 4th 1882. W. W. Brewer Treasurer of Norwich School District in account with School Fund.

	Dr.	Cr.
To amount received of A. L. Rifle late School Treasurer.	$ 773 66	
To amount received from collector Dunbar	367 66	
To amount State Appropriations	81 00	
	$1122 30	
By amount paid Teachers salary		900 00
By paid secretary of School Board		20 00
By paid Miscellaneous expenses		20 15
By Treasurers commission on 877 15 at 2 per cent.		17 54
Balance due Fund		287 67
	$1122 30	

Attest: Wm. Hinsman, } Auditors.
J. B. Odell, Jos. Kort, }
Town Clerk. W. H. Risley,

Administrator's Notice.

P. Ford has been appointed administrator of the estate of G. William Mantz, late of Hanover, township, Chautauqua county, N. Y. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay.

P. FORD, Admin.

Smethport, June 14, 1882.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned for the estate of Desmond Hazlill deceased, late of the boro of Smethport, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate or to the firm of Wm. Hazlill & Son are requested to settle the same forthwith, and any and all having claims against said estate will present the same properly authenticated for settlement to

G. M. SMITH,
Administrator.

SWEDISH INSECT POWDER KILLS

POTATO BUGS

And all Troublesome Vermin.

It will thoroughly exterminate Roaches, Ants, Bed bugs, Fleas, Lice, Tobacco and Cotton worms, Moth, etc. It is safe, sure, cleanly and cheap. It will not poison animals or burn. Sample package by mail 25 cents, postpaid. Steamer taken. Greatest Free Agents Wanted. Address

Jas. M. Johnston, 100 Smithfield St., PITTSBURGH, PA.

LIVERY

AND

Exchange Stables

F. O. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be accommodated at any time with

Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

Drive up at once. Transient Feeding and Hunting parties treated on reasonable terms.

All kinds of Job Work done at this office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

READY FOR BUSINESS

ONCE MORE.

WM. HASKILL

Has Opened Up his Stock of

DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

IN THE

BACKUS BLOCK,

SMETHPORT, PA.

He is showing not only the LARGEST, but the NICEST STOCK ever brought into town. Call

FARM NOTES.

ITEMS THAT WILL BE INTERESTING TO THE FARMERS.

Only about 3 per cent. of the cotton belt is occupied by the cotton plant.

Timothy seed covered to the depth of only one-fourth of an inch do best.

Hens that are moulting should have a proportion of bone meal in their food.

Albemarle and Nelson counties Va., annually produce 60,000 gallons of wine.

Florida has produced a pineapple which is twelve inches long and weighs eight pounds.

A new variety of peach, said to be free from rot, and called the "Fanny Sanders," has been introduced.

Hatching chickens artificially is coming into vogue, as incubators are more reliable than formerly.

A half-blood Cotswold ewe belonging to a Tennessee farmer lately dropped four lambs, all of which are living.

A cow cannot give a large quantity of milk unless she is highly fed. She produces nothing except what she derives from that given her by the farmer.

There is a new breed of swine called the Victoria. They are white in color, and are a cross of the Poland China, Berkshire, Chester White and Suffolk.

Jersey Queen, a famous Vermont cow, owned in Peacham, gave 4403 pounds of milk during the first 100 days of her yearly test, making 251 pounds of butter.

When cows eat their young it denotes that the wants of the system have not previously been supplied. It is often owing to the failure to give them a liberal supply of salt before farrowing.

The value of poultry in the United States amounts to over $300,000,000. This large sum would be increased if poultry received the same attention as is bestowed on sheep, cattle or horses.

A farmer writes to the Virginia *Grange* that he obviates the necessity of setting tires by a simple preventive. He fills the fellows with linseed oil, and says the tires will wear out before they will get loose.

Lincoln sheep are as large as the Cotswolds. About fifteen pounds of wool have been averaged from a flock of thirty. The wool is long and lustrous, measuring as much as nine inches, and is the perfection of combing wool.

The rage for Jersey cattle now existing in the North is shown by the recent sales in Kentucky, where representatives from that section were the largest purchasers, particularly for the fancy-priced animals many of them realizing from $700 to $3,000 each.

A *Times'* special from Circleville, Ohio, says the army worm has made its appearance in the Scioto Valley. In Pike county they are burning the oates to protect the wheat. In Pickaway county barley fields are attacked, and one grower has lost a large crop entirely.

No portion of the country is so far suffering from drought this year. The trouble is too much water flooding crops and delaying planting. But up to the first of July this was the case a year ago, and the excess of water in May and June made the after drouth all the more disastrous.

To sugar-dry tomatoes the *Fruit Recorder* gives the following recipe: Scald, skin and boil slightly with a little sugar, then dry thoroughly and pack in small boxes, sprinkling sugar between each layer. The best size tomatoes for this mode of preserving are those about one inch in diameter.

A preparation made with one pound of soap (soft or hard) with an ounce of carbolic acid crystals dissolved in water will destroy vermin, itch, scurf and mange. The preparation as given above should be diluted in warm water before being applied to the animal, and it will then not injure the hair.

A piece of rye near a poultry house is very useful during the fall and spring, and sometimes in the winter, as a hen pasture. The sowing of grain in their yards is also an excellent plan. What is scratched out will be eaten up clean, and plenty of searching and green food are what they need.

At three feet apart each way there are 4840 hills on an acre. Potatoes yielding only one bushel to every thirty hills would give upward of 160 bushels per acre. That this is much above the average crop, even in good years, shows how great are the possibilities for improvement in potato growing.

A considerable proportion of the strawberries sent into the Paris market comes from Brittany, and the largest market gardens are in the neighborhood of Brest, the commune of Plougastel having upward of 500 acres devoted to the growth of these berries. In this latter section 3150 tons are grown annually.

German observations show that the annual yield of milk rises gradually from the birth of the first calf till the fifth, reaches its maximum after the sixth, sinks gradually until the tenth calf, when it is about the same as at the first calving, and, after the thirteenth or fourteenth calf is only one fourth or one-fifth of the maximum yield.

Agriculture is still the leading industry in the United States. From a census bulletin just published it is learned that the number of farms in the country has increased from 1,449,073 in 1850 to 4,008,907 in 1880. In 1870 New York State headed the list in number, but in 1880 that State ranks third, being surpassed by Illinois and Ohio.

According to the *American Naturalist* one effect of the Mississippi floods will be the drowning out of the sugar-cane beetle, which may give immunity from its attacks for some years to come. On the other hand, the extensive importation of seed—a necessity under the circumstances—may possibly bring in some new insect foe which will make its presence felt in time.

A very bad weed, of the mustard family and commonly called charlock or wild mustard, is very prevalent in many fields of spring grain at this season. When it once gets possession its yellow blossoms quite overcome the green herbage of the grain, and it makes the growing of spring grains impossible. It is an annual, and if carefully watched in time can easily be kept in check, but every spear should be pulled and burned. If thrown on the ground many of the plants will ripen their seed.

FOR WOMEN.

A new and very handsome shade cardinal is much used for children's dresses.

Clusters of large strawberries on a cream ground is one of the latest designs for painted muslin.

Almond-tinted cashmere, adorned with embroideries of red carnations and oxeyed daises, forms one of a number of elegant French tea gowns just imported.

Alice A. Freeman, president of the Wellesley college, has received the degree of Ph. D. from the Michigan university. Miss Marion Talbot was awarded the degree of A. M. at the recent commencement of Boston university.

Large square neckerchiefs of fine silk muslin, wrought in delicate sprays of apple and hawthorn blossoms, small blush roses, trailing vines of honeysuckle blossoms, are worn over sprigged or white muslin dressed with charming effect.

Bridal dresses are again being made of white gros-grain and repped silk. They are elaborately trimmed with elegant white silk embroidery and lace, and the regulation orange blossoms is now mingled with white roses, geraniums, and lilies.

The long, gracefully draped redingote, buttoned to the throat with frogs and silk cords, and parting midway of the front breadths over the skirt of contrasting material, is a favorite style in the formation of traveling dresses of the very latest importation.

The most becoming and elegant headcoverings for full-dress occasions or for church wear this sultry season are the airy little princesses bonnets covered completely with white or tinted flowers, and fastened under the chin with lace bride's or scarf strings. Many of these little cap bonnets have the small delicate blossoms partly veiled with braided Spanish blonde.

The pretty Alsatian peasant hats are very much worn by young girls. Sometimes the flat, velvet-lined brim is caught up lightly at one side, but it is generally worn in genuine peasant style, and the wreaths of flowers on the outside are made to match the color of the linings. A sweet little hat in this style is of dark green straw, faced with pale pink surah, and trimmed outside with a wreath of pink oleander blossoms caught together at the back with a bow and long ends of dark green satin ribbon.

Slippers of full dress are cut exceedingly low and adorned with buckles of Rhine pebbles. They are made of fine French kid of every fashionable shade or color, but black is the most seen. They are also made of satin or silk to match the toilet. Charles IX. shoes, with straps across the instep, are shown for demi-toilet, and in black satin are now slippers à la Chinoise, the pointed toes embroidered on the tips with silver threads and laced over the instep with silver cords.

The London *Truth* says: "The invasion of Oxford by the ladies is advancing apace. A new wing has been added to Somerville hall, in which twelve new students will be accommodated next term. Oxford has determined, too, to follow the lead of Cambridge, and it is announced that in the future the final class-list of the lady students will be published in due form in the *University Gazette*. Several of the college lectures also, are to be thrown open to ladies. The announcement will, at any rate, lead to a gratifying increase in the number of undergraduates at these particular lectures."

Yellow is a color that seems to be growing in favor, especially in the domain of millinery, yellow Spanish blonde and pale yellow satin ribbon being much employed as a trimming, mingled with small yellow sunflowers, primroses, and yellow water lilies. Open-work lace straw bonnets are much trimmed with rushes and plaques of yellow lace, and daffodils, wall flowers, and other blossoms of that tint are used in conjunction. Many of the bonnets are lined with black velvet, making them very becoming to the wearer, adding brilliancy to a clear and improvement to a dull complexion.

In a recent speech at a meeting of the London society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, the Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster said he was once asked by a lady to go and see a pigeon-shooting match. His reply rather astonished her. He said he was a good deal older than she was, but he nevertheless hoped to see the time when the men who engage in this sport would run the chance of having to undergo hard labor, and the young ladies who went to see them of picking oakum. She was at first surprised, but on his giving her his reasons she seemed convinced, and he did not think she had been to one of these meetings since.

The London *World* says: "Even on Sunday the Princess of Wales is ever ready to do some kind act toward those who regard a sight of her as one of the red-letter days of their lives; and so this week H. R. H. with her daughters attended the children's flower service at Berkeley chapel, Mayfair, then, aden with flowers and fruit, proceeded herself to the Children's hospital to distribute them to the patients. Such a wealth of fruit and flowers I never saw as was literally piled up in the chancel of the church when all the small people had left their offerings; nor did I ever see such crowds of lovely little faces, who no doubt in a few years' time will be among the London beauties of their day."

Every well regulated parasol now displays its colors by a bow of ribbons tied near the handle, or a branch of roses or other flowers set near its top. Heavy silver handles beautifully carved are in high vogue, as are also those of mother-of-pearl, and onyx, with the handles in the shape of a Shepherd's crook or a Chinese cross. The most expensive of all, however, are those of a pearl or silver set with gems, matching in hue the different toilets with which they are worn—for example, a white satin parasol lined with pale blue has the handle of silver with the owner's monogram set in pearls and turquoise stones. This is to be carried with a toilet of cream-white foulard with tunic and bodice of the same, bro-caded with pale blue forget-me-nots.

The *Woman's Journal* says: "Mrs. Oswald Ottendorfer has made a munificent gift to the German hospital, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Seventy-seventh street, New York; a new wing designed for the accommodation of patients in the Woman's hospital. The original estimate of the expenses had been considerably exceeded, but Frau Ottendorfer, in addition to her original check for $50,000, generously undertook to pay the honorarium of the architect, and to provide the complete equipment for the building. Fifty additional patients would now find room in the hospital at one time, or 500 to 600 in the course of a year."

At a socialist meeting at Geneva a Frenchman was discoursing on the rights of man, the infamy of kings and priests, and the sacred duty of resistence to tyranny, when a female voice shrieked out: "Get down and come here!" Dead silence. The dismayed orator hesitated, and the summons was repeated. "Do not interrupt the speaker," said the president. "Not interrupt him!" cried the citoyenne. "He is my husband. I was dying in Paris; I telegraphed for him; he never came. I had to come to Geneva to look for him, and here he is. Let him get down and come here." The champion of liberty meekly succumbed, and was walked away by his lawful possessor.

A MOTHER'S TENDERNESS.

TAKING HER LITTLE ONE WHERE IT WOULD BE CARED FOR.

The servant of a medical gentleman who was some time in India caught a young monkey and brought it to his tent, where every care was taken of it; but the mother was so greatly distressed with the loss of her progeny that she never ceased uttering a piteous cry, night or day, in the immediate vicinity of the tent. The doctor, at length tired out with the constant howling, desired the servant to restore the young one to its mother, which he did, when the poor animal happily retired, and sped its way to the community to which it belonged. Here, however, she found she could not be received. She and her progeny had lost caste, and, like the hunted deer, were beaten and rejected by the flock. A few days after, our medical friend was astonished to see the monkey return to his tent, bringing the young one along with her. She entered the tent of her own accord, apparently very much exhausted, and having deposited her young one she then retired a few yards from the tent, and there laid herself down and died. The body of the poor animal was found in a most emaciated state, starved, wounded, and scratched all over, so that there can be no doubt that she had been terribly maltreated by her comrades, and, finding no safety for herself or her offspring, returned the little one into the care of those who were the cause of her misfortunes.

PLAIN TRUTHS

The blood is the foundation of life, it circulates through every part of the body, and unless it is pure and rich, good health is impossible. If disease has entered the system the only sure and quick way to drive it out is to purify and enrich the blood.

These simple facts are well known, and the highest medical authorities agree that *nothing* but iron will restore the blood to its natural conditions, and also that all the iron preparations hitherto made Blacken the teeth, cause headache, and are otherwise injurious.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will thoroughly and quickly assimilate with the blood, purifying and strengthening it, and thus drive disease from any part of the system, and it will not Blacken the teeth, cause headache or constipation, and is positively harmless.

Saved His Child.

[illegible] Baltimore Md. Feb. 21, 1880.

[illegible] I can safely recommend [illegible] Brown's Iron Bitters as a tonic, and to [illegible] my daughter, who was [illegible] seemingly consumed with a [illegible] cough, that [illegible] of all kinds [illegible] those daughters by the [illegible] every other [illegible] of [illegible] was [illegible] to [illegible] anything could arrest [illegible] disease, but, to [illegible] before my daughter [illegible] Bitters [illegible] began to mend [illegible] restored to former [illegible] daughter began to [illegible] Consumption, and [illegible] physician was consulted [illegible] and [illegible] Brown's Iron Bitters [illegible] and when informed that [illegible] was taking Brown's Iron Bitters, responded "that is a good thing to take it."

ABRAHAM PERLEE.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS effectually cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weakness, and renders the greatest relief and entire to persons suffering from such wasting diseases as Consumption, Kidney Complaints, etc.

Various Causes—

Advancing years, care or sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them to cause it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its results, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous, imparting an agreeable perfume.

For sale by all druggists.

OPIUM & MORPHINE EATING

By Universal Accord,

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use, and being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them; and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required.

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[illegible] NEW EDITION. [illegible]

LADIES of the WHITE HOUSE

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[illegible]

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Gives Immediate Relief and Cure

IN THE FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS:

FEVER AND AGUE,
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BILIOUSNESS,
JAUNDICE,
DYSPEPSIA,
SICK HEADACHE,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
SCIATIC RHEUMATISM,
DEBILITY,
LOSS OF APPETITE.

AS A

GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, IS THE BEST OF TONICS, Prevents YELLOW FEVER AND ALL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Read what Others say

[illegible] Asiatic Ague Cure [illegible] I have used it in my family and [illegible] for many years. It has never failed to cure any case [illegible] has been cured of Fever and Ague.

J. B. BROWN, of Bolton & Ave. Jersey City, N. J., writes: "I paid [illegible] Asiatic Ague Cure [illegible] it has not failed [illegible] Liver. I find it a valuable [illegible] for the liver."

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J. D. BRIGGS, Centreport, N. Y., writes: "Asiatic Cure has done me [illegible] which pills and liver medicine failed to do. Its action on the liver, kidneys and stomach is [illegible] Your medicine is simply unrivaled."

F. A. HOWLAND, Mount Sinai, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "I [illegible] Asiatic Cure [illegible] it is not like a [illegible] in fact, [illegible] when I needed [illegible] and among the [illegible]."

Ask for your Druggist for Asiatic Ague Cure.

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THE LIGHT-RUNNING

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At 7 Cents a Quart

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Wm. Ramer.

Smethport, Pa., Jan' 2, 1882.

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THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, on reasonable terms, a valuable lumber and shingle mill, with a capacity of 10,000 feet per day, situated in

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These goods are all hand-made by first-class workmen and with first-class material, using both Hemlock and Oak tanned leather.

CALL AT MY SHOP and I will convince you that I can do better by you than can any foreign dealers.

GLEASON & LEMMLER.

Smethport, Pa., April 20, 1870

PE-RU-NA

[illegible]

MAN-A-LIN

For Sale by A. H. Armstrong. Oct6-1y

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CONKLIN WAGONS,
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ROAD WAGONS,
CARRIAGES,
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ALWAYS IN STOCK.

None but good material used. All work warranted, and prices reasonable. Give me a call and you will go away well pleased.

SHOP ON MECHANIC STREET.

W. H. Wetenhall.

Smethport, March 10, 1881.—tf.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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8-6tyr

GOLD. [illegible] generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine 8-1y

BEST [illegible] plain facts about what you can make by working for us. Capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time only or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 9-1y.

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N. Y. & P. R. R.—CLERMONT BRANCH.

Ly Northw'd	STATIONS.	Ly South'd
P.M.		A.M.
2 43	Larrabees	11 55
2 57	Frinlow	11 37
3 24	Farmers Valley	11 10
3 40	Smethport	10 55
3 50	Crosby	10 45
4 12	Congress	10 23
4 30	Hamlin	10 7
4 45	Warsaw	9 52
5 10	Clermont	9 27

BRADFORD, BORDELL & KINZUA R.R. Broad Time Table. Taken effect Monday, December 26, 1881.

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.

STATIONS.	1	3	5
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Bradford.....Dep	7 30	2 45	5 15
Tuna Crossing	7 40	2 55	5 25
Lappans	7 46	3 01	5 31
Chapin	7 50	3 05	5 35
Hazen's mill	7 55	3 10	5 40
Forest	7 58	3 13	5 43
Thy Lee	8 02	3 17	5 47
Maplewood	8 05	3 20	5 50
Kinzua Junction	8 13	3 28	5 58
Melvin	8 16	3 31	6 01
Meeks City	8 21	3 36	6 06
McCalmont	8 26	3 41	6 11
New City	8 30	3 45	6 15
Bordell.....Ar.	8 45	4 00	6 30
Bordell.....Dep	8 50	4 05	6 35
Allens	8 55	4 10	6 40
Aikens	9 00	4 15	6 45
Daisy Switch	9 05	4 20	6 50
Van Vleck's	9 10	4 25	6 55
Parkinson	9 15	4 30	7 00
Ormsby's	9 20	4 35	7 05
Smethport.....Ar.	9 30	4 45	7 15

NORTHWARD TRAINS.

STATIONS.	2	4	6
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Smethport.....Dep	8 30	2 15	7 15
Ormsby's	8 40	2 25	7 25
Parkinson	8 45	2 30	7 30
Van Vleck	8 50	2 35	7 35
Daisy Switch	8 55	2 40	7 40
Aikens	9 00	2 45	7 45
Allens	9 05	2 50	7 50
Parnams	9 10	2 55	7 55
Bordell	9 25	3 10	8 10
New City	9 30	3 15	8 15
McCalmont	9 35	3 20	8 20
Meeks City	9 40	3 25	8 25
Melvin	9 45	3 30	8 30
Kinzua Junction	9 53	3 38	8 38
Maplewood	9 56	3 41	8 41
Tarbox	9 59	3 44	8 44
Forest	10 02	3 47	8 47
Hazelwood	10 05	3 50	8 50
Chapin	10 09	3 54	8 54
Tarport	10 13	3 58	8 58
Erie Crossing	10 17	4 02	9 02
Bradford.....Ar	10 30	4 15	9 15

Trains will be run by New York time.

During Court week the 6:30 p. m. train will be held at Smethport until 6:45 p. m.

All Passenger Trains make direct connections at Kinzua Junction with trains to and from New City and Bordell.

SUNDAY TRAINS leave Bradford at 8:45 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. Leave Smethport at 9:15 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.

E. C. WILLIAMS, Supt.

Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia R'y.

Trains Run on Buffalo Time.

NO SUNDAY TRAINS.

Northward.	STATIONS.	Southward.
A. m.	Lv.	A. m.
9 30	Buffalo	3 00
9 16	Ebenezer	2 46
9 05	Spring Brook	2 35
8 57	Elma	2 28
8 50	Jamesville	2 20
8 44	East Aurora	2 15
8 31	Wales	2 02
8 20	Holland	1 50
8 10	Protection	1 40
8 00	N. B. & E. Jun.	1 30
7 55	Arcade	1 25
7 45	Yorkshire	1 15
7 40	Machias	1 10
7 30	French Creek	1 00
7 25	Ischua	12 55
7 15	Hinsdale	12 45
7 10	Little Valley	12 40
7 00	Olean	12 30
6 50	Westons	12 20
6 45	Portville	12 15
6 35	Eldred	12 05
6 25	Laurel	11 55
6 15	Turtle Point	11 45
6 00	Port Allegany	11 30
5 50	Liberty	11 20
5 40	Keating	11 10
5 30	Shippen	11 00
5 20	Emporium	10 50
p.m.	Lv.	Ar.

CONNECTIONS.

At Buffalo, with all Railroads diverging.

At Mt. A. & P. Ry Junction, with N. & P. Ry.

At Machias Junction with Rochester & Pitts. R. R.

At Fair Play Junction, with N. Y., L. E. & W. Ry.

At Olean with D. L. & W. R'y, for Bradford.

At Bradford, with N. Y. & P. Ry, for Smethport.

At Carrollton, with McKean & Buffalo R'y.

At Emporium, with Philadelphia & E. R'y.

Trains leaving Buffalo at 2 p. m. make direct connections at Emporium for points South and East. Through Sleeping Car from Emporium to Phila.

WM. B. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent. GEO. B. CATCHELL, Gen. Sup't.

In effect Dec. 25, 1881.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWNELL BROS

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Hats and Caps,
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Provisions, etc.

AGENT FOR THE White Sewing Machines

OUR MOTTO—"Justice to all."

Smethport, - Pa.

February 6, 1882. 8-1y

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Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

GOOD HORSES AND STYLISH RIGS

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Preservation of natural teeth a specialty. 22tf.

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Ladies' Gauze Underwear, Fine Ruching, Veiling, Knitting Silk, Worsted & Notions.

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